密勒氏評論報

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REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

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WASHINGTON BUREAU
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THE AMERICAN and Chinese communities of Shanghai are to be hosts next week to Hon. Edwin Denby, American Secretary of the Navy and a member of President Harding's Cabinet. Mr. Denby is accompanied on his visit to the Far East by several members of the class of 1881 of the Annapolis Naval Academy, the American training school for naval officers. A reunion of this class in Tokyo on July 4 was participated in by Secretary Denby and his associates upon the invitation of Admiral Baron Uryu of the Japanese navy, who is a member of this class. In view of the important place occupied by questions pertaining to the Far East in the Washington Conference, it is particularly appropriate that a member of President Harding's cabinet should visit the Orient at this time. The fact that Japan completed final ratification of the various treaties of the Washington Conference a few days before Mr. Denby's arrival caused general gratification on the part of Americans in the Far East and at home. It is also peculiarly appropriate that Mr. Denby and his party are visiting China on their Far Eastern trip, for China after all, is the point of chief importance in the present Far Eastern situation and this is particularly true from the standpoint of the United States. A careful reading of the following paragraph from Secretary Denby's principal address in Japan naturally leads one to think that he must have had China in mind when he used these words:

> "There was much discussion at the Conference in regard to the relative strength of the navies of the world. It is my earnest hope and belief that the relative strengths of the navies of Japan and the United States will remain a subject for academic discussion, and never a practical question to be settled at the cannon's mouth. We must not only earnestly work for peace and increasing friendship. We must also use our aid in association with the other powers having aims in common with our own to help our neighbors. There may come a time when in some crisis the ship of state of some other nation may be in danger of wreck. I believe that, if such a time does come, Japan and the United States will be found working together to help the troubled ship to harbor and to safety. Such a policy of mutual helpfulness has not always been that of even great and humane powers. The distress of one among the family of nations has sometimes been seized upon for the advance-

ment of the material interests of others. That policy if universal would result in world chaos. The nations are beginning to realize and the Washington conference, to which the Premier has made such happy reference, has helped them to realize, that self-interest as well as good conscience and humanity suggest mutual helpfulness as the best policy for nations to pursue. Just as a derelict at sea is one of the greatest dangers to navigation, so is a derelict nation, rudderless and helpless, one of the great dangers to world peace. So it is to the advantage of all that such a disaster to any one shall, if possible, be prevented."

WE are particularly glad that Secretary Denby is visiting Shanghai, for here he will find the headquarters for the principal American enterprises in this part of the world. Not only will he find here the largest group of Americans residing at any one point outside of the soil of the United States, but he will find the principal offices here of most of the leading American commercial enterprises in the Orient. He will also find the headquarters here of most of the American missionary organizations which have their branches scattered throughout the length and breadth of the continent of Asia. The situation that has developed in China since the close of the Washington Conference is most critical and especially so from the standpoint of the vital interests of the United States in this part of the world. Unless China is assisted in carrying out the results of the Washington Conference, few intelligent observers believe that she will be able to save herself. It naturally may be assumed that the United States having gone so far as to call the Washington Conference and to carry it through to a fairly successful result, will exert every possible effort to make the treaties effective. Secretary Denby who is a keen observer is naturally expected to sense the conditions and tendencies out here and his report on the situation upon his return to Washington should provide an important basis for the further development of American policies in this part of the world.

WE ARE REPRINTING in this issue of the *Review* an article written by Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States which appeared originally in the June issue of the *Nation's Business*, the official organ of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Washington. We recommend a careful reading of this article on the part of each one of our thousands of Chinese and foreign readers in China and the Far East for the reason that Secretary Hughes here gives a very clear insight into the attitude of the State Department in respect to America's diplomatic relations with other nations. For the sake of emphasis we reprint one significant paragraph from Mr. Hughes' article:

"Intercourse, from the standpoint of business, consists in the making of contracts and the acquisition of property rights. Nations may adopt what policies they please for the future conduct of their local affairs, and, if these policies are not enlightened, the result will inevitably be that production will languish and trade will shrivel up, and they will look in vain for security and confidence: still they will be within their rights in determining their future policy in local matters. But if they seek international intercourse, they must perform international obligations. When they have invited intercourse with other nations, have established their laws under which contracts have been made and property rights validly acquired, they put themselves outside the pale of international intercourse if they enter upon a policy of confiscation. International relations proceed upon the postulates of international morality, and the most important principle to be maintained at this time with respect to international relations is that no state is entitled to a place within the family of nations if it destroys the foundation of honorable intercourse by resort to confiscation and repudiation, and fails to maintain an adequate system of government through which valid rights and valid engagements are recognized and enforced. This is the obvious interest of business, and this is merely a way of saying that this course is vital to the prosperity of all peoples, for the activities of business are those of production and exchange upon which the welfare of peoples inevitably depends. If profits are anticipated through a departure from this clear path of honorable dealing, they will be found to be illusory."

THE PRESIDENCY OF China is again the stumbling block to a settlement of China's internal problems. China has had five presidents, Sun Yat-sen, Yuan Shih-kai, Li Yuan-hung, Feng Kuo-chang, and Hsu Hsih-chang. Sun Yat-sen retired after abrogating; Yuan Shih-kai died or was murdered after attempting to make himself Emperor; Li Yuan hung was driven out of office; Feng Kuo-chang completed the tenure of Li Yuan-hung; Hsu Hsih-chang was driven out of office. Li Yuan-hung is now president again by a legal fiction. The Provisional Constitution provides a five year term for the presidency. The Republic of China is ten years old and has had five presidents, or six presidential administrations with a possibility for a seventh in the near future. By way of comparison, let us take the first ten years of the history of the United States. The American Constitution provides that the president is to serve four years. George Washington served his first four years; was reelected; served a second term of four years; was offered reelection again; declined because he did not believe in a man holding such a high office more than two terms; John Adams, the vice-president was elected president and served his full period. There have been three political assassinations in the entire history of the American presidency and surely two of them were by demented men, utterly irresponsible for their acts.

THE United States was able to establish a more or less orderly system of government because it had a heritage of self-government from Great Britain. The ancestors of the founders of the United States were the same men who produced the Magna Charter, the Cromwellian Revolution, the House of Commons and the British Constitution. In the colonies, the town meeting, the organ of self-government and for the articulation of public opinion existed long before there was any thought of separation from Great Britain. The people understood government -- self-government, its benefits and obligations. They knew that before a country could be well-governed every citizen had to learn his responsibilities, the necessity of paying taxes, the necessity of protecting the State, and the necessity of obeying the law. In China, it is different.

Under the Manchus, the government of China was but loosely controlled by the Emperor. If an

official maintained order in his balliwick and provided the Peking government with the tribute due, he was regarded as a good official by his Emperor. If he did not annoy the people too much, if his exactions were within reason, he was regarded as a good official by the people. That is not government. It is a sort of anarchy. Government must recognize the uniformity of treatment to all of its citizens and subjects in accordance with law. The right of a man to be tried by his peers, for instance. Under the Republic, an effort has been made to establish a modern government, but nothing has been done to prepare either the people or the governors for the acceptance of such a government. Most of the real rulers of China today were Manchu officials. Their attitude toward governmental problems has not changed in any fundamental way since they first entered government service. They are still Mandarins. Until China ceases to be governed by Mandarins, there will be no fundamental change in the country.

The president must represent the people in a republic. He must be the choice of the people and accessible to them. The president of China is chosen by corrupt militarists or predatory politicians. He shuts himself up in a palace in the Forbidden City and knows nothing about the country. Sometimes this ignorance makes him ridiculous, as was the case when Hsu Hsih-chang issued the reunification mandate, when the country was most divided, and when there was a chance of reunification by conference had he not been lead astray by Kwangsi politicians. He probably knew nothing about the condition of the country. He was too busy writing poetic mandates, to know anything about the possibility of their execution.

Five names are now mentioned in connection with the presidency: Li Yuan-hung, Tuan Chih jui, Tsao Kun, Sung Hung-yi and Wang Chung-wei.

THE CHINESE politicians at Peking who had their fling at high finance and who succeeded in saddling China with additional debts amounting to something like $250,000,000 in the last five or six years should have a fellow feeling for the politicians in the Philippine Islands who in the brief period of eight years proportionately did a much better job in involving their government in financial difficulties. According to a recent report of Governor-General Wood, who is now endeavoring to straighten out the Philippine situation, the Philippine National Bank lost about 77,000,000 pesos (1 peso equals 50 cents gold). In addition to this staggering loss there is the sum of 65,000,000 pesos that the Philippine government has on deposit with the bank, which sum the government needs badly but cannot withdraw without endangering the bank. In addition to this, according to the *Philippine Free Press* there are 37,000,000 pesos in notes which the bank issued and which are covered only by paper and for which the government stands guarantor. "These three sums," says the editor of the *Free Press*, "make a glorious total of 179,000,000 pesos or close to two hundred million pesos, out of which amount, when the final accounting is rendered, the people may find themselves shouldering a loss of over one hundred million pesos! Think of it!" Upon the recommendation of General Wood with the backing of the Secretary of War and President Harding, Congress has passed a resolution which authorizes the Philippine government to increase its bonded indebtedness from G. $30,000,000 to G. $72,000,000. It is expected that this will enable the Philippine government to resume its payment of salaries to teachers, who, according to a recent American report, had not received their salaries since last January, and to resume operations on several important public works which had been suspended. It is a curious coincidence that politicians in China and in the Philippines, working independently, were able to accomplish similar disastrous results for their respective governments.

THE *Manila Times* in its issue of June 25 had the following editorial comment on the return of Judge Lobingier to his post as Judge of the United States Court for China:

"The news that Judge Lobingier of the United States Court at Shanghai has been exonerated of the charges brought against him, will gratify the Judge's friends in the Philippines. Not only have the interests of Americans and Chinese suffered because of the nine-month dead-lock, due to the accumulation of litigations involving large sums of money, and not only has the prestige of the United States in China suffered because of the Court scandal, but the United States endangered its treaty rights in China by so long delaying settlement of the difficulty. The treaties between the United States and China whereby American citizens enjoy extraterritorial rights in China were signed at Wang Hia in 1844 and at Tientsin in 1858, and under these treaties the United States engages to take jurisdiction over its own nationals in actions lodged against Americans by subjects of China. Up to 1906 all such cases were heard before American consuls in China, but because of the inefficiency of the consular courts, especially at Shanghai, Congress passed a measure creating the United States Court of China to supersede the consular courts. Unless, therefore, the United States maintains an American judge in China, the treaty is technically violated. It was agreed at the Washington Conference that the Powers would establish a commission to inquire into the present practice of extraterritorial jurisdiction in China and into the laws and the judicial system and the methods of judicial administration in China.

"The *Weekly Review of the Far East* (Shanghai) has expressed the fear that 'the charges made against Judge Lobingier, even though they are found to be unfounded, are likely to have a considerable effect upon the attitude of the American government in respect to the whole question of American extraterritorial rights in China.'"

"It is generally believed by Americans and Europeans in China that the time is not yet ripe to surrender extraterritorial rights in China. In this connection the following statement made in the Memorial presented several days ago by the Second Philippine Independence Mission to the president, is interesting: 'Without desiring to enter into invidious comparison, the Filipinos have an advantage over any Oriental country in so far as ability to maintain international relations is concerned, for the simple reason that we are most Western of all Oriental peoples and our laws are not taken from Oriental sources. Even today foreigners in the Philippines are being judged in the courts by Filipino judges; so there will not be any need of extraterritorial courts. Thus we have already established a thing which China, an independent nation, is still fighting to accomplish.'"

AN OBJECT LESSON in what can be accomplished by foreign help, under a desirable arrangement, is afforded by what the British-American Tobacco Company has done

and is doing in Shantung province. This company's work has been responsible for the development of a healthy business there, and still the company has not attempted to tie the hands of the farmers to keep all other competing tobacco companies out. The development of an industry by foreign capital and foreign technical supervision without an effort on the part of the foreign interests concerned to secure special rights, exclusive privileges or spheres of influence is an exception to the rule in China, particularly in that province. This company brought in seed of varieties of tobacco suited to the soil of Shantung; taught the farmers how to grow, cure and market the tobacco; promised the growers, prices that would guarantee them profits, and still left the farmers free to sell to others if desired. This is a case of developing an industry by a company that is willing to take its chances along with other companies in reaping the benefits of its missionary work. The fact that the tobacco company is able to get what it requires in the way of supply of this product, that the farmers and others in the district profit from the development of this industry and that other buyers still come in for a share of benefit, should serve as an object lesson to others who would follow a policy of staying out until monopolistic rights are granted.

Deal Only with Upright States

BY CHARLES E. HUGHES

Secretary of State

Reprinted from the Nation's Business, Washington, D. C.

THE diplomacy of democratic peoples has its own requirements, advantages and difficulties. It should be open, candid, direct. It has the advantage of being free from dynastic exigencies and has few inducements to continue the tradition of duplicity and intrigue associated with despotic governments. It also has the advantage of responding to public opinion; it reflects the perception of the common interest. The difficulty, however, of maintaining an enlightened public opinion with respect to international matters is very great, and it has been increased in this country by the lack of general interest, at least until recently, in foreign affairs. This good-natured indifference, except in grave emergencies, our geographical position, the extent of the country and the wide range of domestic opportunity have developed a sense of self-sufficiency. We have only begun to think inter-nationally, and we find the attitude of the public mind to be still ill-adjusted to the magnitude of our financial power and to the international interests which we have suddenly accumulated as the result of the world war.

Apart from the remedial lack of adequate knowledge of general conditions and backgrounds, there is always the difficulty of conveying to the public a full understanding of the facts of the particular situations which are engaging the attention of diplomatic officers. This can largely be met by a constant effort to make known to the public the general lines of policy, to give adequate information as to particular aims and to take the public into our confidence to the utmost practicable extent with respect to particular measures. There should be no reticence for its own sake, or as a mere continuance of a perverse habit; there should be directness, promptness, candor—in short, efficiency.

But it should be understood that there are certain inescapable limitations in the most straightforward diplomacy. In ordinary dealings between individuals, the advantages of retaining the good opinion of other parties to the negotiations—rivals or competitors—may sometimes be considered negligible, but the good opinion of nations is not negligible. The peace of the world ultimately depends upon the good will of peoples alert to everything that touches the national honor. The alternative of friendly settlements is resort to coercion, and, if you wish peace, you must pursue the methods of friendly intercourse between governments and recognize whatever is essentially involved in these methods. There is no other way.

In considering the relation of our diplomacy to the business interests of the country, it should always be remembered that the department which deals with our foreign relations is the Department of Peace. The resources of negotiation, of reason and persuasion are within its control. The very foundation of all business security, in an important sense, is within the keeping of the foreign offices of governments, as to them—as the agencies of peoples—must be entrusted the practical processes by which nations may adjust their mutual interests, settle their disputes and prevent the frightful losses and dislocations of war.

I have always advocated the justiciable settlement of all international disputes which can be regarded as having a justiciable character and have favored the development of institutions for that purpose. But with due recognition of the importance of this means of settlements, it must be borne in mind that the most serious international controversies, and this is especially true at this time, are not of a legalistic nature, and must be settled, if they are settled at all, by negotiations and agreements. They lie outside the application of defined juristic principles, and the more unstable we find world conditions to be the greater the necessity of the efficient operations of diplomacy and of the adequate organization and support of the peace department of our government.

Another fundamental question at this time is the preservation of the essential bases of international intercourse through the demand for the recognition of valid titles acquired in accordance with existing law and for the maintenance of the sanctity of contracts and of adequate means of enforcing them.

Intercourse, from the standpoint of business, consists in the making of contracts and the acquisition of property rights. Nations may adopt what policies they please for the future conduct of their local affairs, and, if these policies are not enlightened, the result will inevitably be that production will languish and trade will shrivel up, and they will look in vain for security and confidence: still they will be within their rights in determining their future policy in local matters. But if they seek international intercourse, they must perform international obligations. When they have invited intercourse with other nations, have established their laws under which contracts have been made and property rights validly acquired, they put themselves outside the pale of international intercourse if they enter upon a policy of confiscation. International relations proceed upon the postulates of international morality, and the most important principle to be maintained at this time with respect to international relations is that no state is entitled to a place within the family of nations if it destroys the foundation of honorable intercourse by resort to confiscation and repudiation, and fails to maintain an adequate system of government through

which valid rights and valid engagements are recognized and enforced. This is in the obvious interest of business, and this is merely a way of saying that this course is vital to the prosperity of all peoples for the activities of business are those of production and exchange upon which the welfare of peoples inevitably depends. If profits are anticipated through a departure from this clear path of honorable dealing, they will be found to be illusory.

At this time we also have occasion to deal with the enlarging of the opportunities for industry and commerce by the recognition and extension of the policy of the "Open Door." At the recent conference held in Washington, the participating powers succeeded in taking what has been the subject of general diplomatic phrases in relation to China and putting it with more definite explication in the precise form of a treaty engagement. Thus they have agreed that they will not seek nor support their respective nationals in seeking:

(*a*) Any arrangement which might purport to establish in favor of their interests any general superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economic development in any designated region of China; or

(*b*) Any such monopoly or preference as would deprive the nationals of any other power of the right of undertaking any legitimate trade or industry in China, or of participating with the Chinese government, or with any local authority, in any category of public enterprise, or which by reason of its scope, duration or geographical extent is calculated to frustrate the practical application of the principle of equal opportunity.

This government has been insisting, and I am glad to say with a gratifying measure of success, upon the application of this principle to the territories which recently have become the subject of the novel arrangement of mandates, and we have received important assurances with respect to equality of commercial opportunity in these regions.

In giving appropriate diplomatic support to American enterprise, our government does not, of course, attempt to secure contracts for its nationals or to institute particular undertakings. I assume that no one could wish the government to be so involved. Its object is to keep open the course of fair and equal opportunity. Hence, it is a vital principle that it must act with absolute impartiality with respect to American business interests which may happen to be in competition. It does not attempt to favor one at the expense of another, but to maintain such policies with respect to international intercourse as will give all a fair chance.

And, in this connection, permit me to say a word to the effect that the relations between the Department of State and business men involve a certain measure of reciprocity. It is not only important that there should be an alert and efficient organization of this branch of the government, but it is also important that it should always be remembered that good faith and cordial feeling are of the utmost importance in international affairs and that nothing in diplomatic intercourse can atone for the conduct of disreputable business agents and speculators who do not carry into their undertakings abroad those methods of honorable dealing which must always be assumed in giving diplomatic support. This government is not engaged in endeavoring to promote the opportunities of chicanery, and business interests in their dealings abroad are under a patriotic obligation to maintain the prestige of their country.

Aside from these observations as to fundamental principle, I could easily enumerate a host of special instances in which the activities of the department are now engaged of vast importance to the business community. But such a narration would not aid in the safeguarding of the particular business interests concerned, and at best could serve to emphasize by particularization the general observations I am making as to the importance of the adequate organization of the department.

The organization of the conduct of foreign affairs implies the mechanism (1) for obtaining complete and accurate information, and (2) for constant and direct contact with all those concerned; and the operation of this mechanism must be dominated (3) by an American policy conceived and defined with an accurate appreciation of all American interests involved.

This manifestly requires unification of effort. The function of directing intercourse with foreign governments in the nature of things cannot be divided. There must be unity in the formulation and direction of policy and unity in its execution. Manifestly, you cannot deal with different governments through different instrumentalities; and you cannot deal with the same government through independent agencies, or you will work to cross purposes. However important and helpful it may be, and I agree that it is most important and helpful to have specialized effects to promote trade, to secure technical assistance, to gather and disseminate in the most expert manner all needed information, to organize the facilities of commerce and provide for the manifold exigencies of our exports—and I am as anxious as anyone to see this provision generously made—still it remains so clearly true as in my judgment to be beyond controversy that, when you come to the point of dealing with governments, you must have a single governmental agency of intercourse, or you will have confusion and make definite and consistent policy and effective governmental action impossible.

It is especially important to recognize this fact at this time, when our international problems tend to become mainly economic problems. There is the more imperative necessity of adequately organizing international intercourse. The effective intertwining of political and economic problems imposes a heavier strain upon the machinery and requires suitable readjustment, but the exigency requiring a unified system of contact with foreign powers remains exactly the same. In truth, many of our economic problems have now the feature that governments, directly or indirectly, are themselves more largely involved in economic projects, and economic problems must of necessity to a larger extent than before be taken up with governments through diplomatic channels. Unity of control of contact with foreign governments is absolutely essential.

Then, there should be a coordination of effort among the different departments of government. Sometimes it might be supposed that the different departments of government were so many different governments, such has been at times the nature of the intercourse between them. While we are intent upon perfecting any particular agency of government, we can never afford to lose sight of the fact that it is a single government whose varied instrumentalities we are considering and which must act as a single government with a unified purpose and method.

I am glad to say that we are achieving at this time a very gratifying measure of cooperation among the Departments; in particular, the relations between the Department of State and the department of Commerce are most cordial and mutually helpful. We are working with each other and endeavoring

each to aid the other in its recognized field of effort. It is my most earnest desire that all practicable measures shall be taken to promote American commerce and disseminate through all appropriate channels the essential information which the American merchant needs.

The Department of State is carrying the flag of the twentieth century. It aims to be responsive in its own essential sphere to what it recognizes as the imperative demands of American business. It aims at the coordination of the work of all departments bearing upon the same great object of American prosperity. It intends in its contact with foreign governments to maintain the American tradition of candor and good faith and, at this difficult time, it is earnestly desirous of aiding in the reestablishment of stable conditions and, thus, of contributing to the welfare of other peoples upon which our own prosperity must ultimately depend.

United States Policy in China

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

III

IN 1844, when America desired to negotiate her first Treaty with China, the latter was a proud nation and questioned the necessity of a treaty; by 1901 she had become economically subject to the Western world through the madness of the Boxer Rebellion which made it possible for the Powers to dictate their wishes to China and China could not but accede. The Boxer Rebellion was the last stand of a theory of isolation against the onslaught of the Western theory of the inter-relationship of nations. The Indemnity imposed upon China diverted one of her best financial resources from national reconstruction to the payment of a foreign obligation, and thus served to weaken the financial morale and integrity of the nation.

The American attitude was at first indecisive. The traditional attitude of the United States was against intervention. Since 1782 when John Adams wrote in his Diary:

> 'You are afraid,' says Mr. Oswald to-day 'of being made the tools of the powers of Europe.' 'Indeed I am,' says I. 'What powers?' said he. 'All of them,' said I. 'It is obvious that all the powers of Europe will be continually manoeuvering with us to work us into their real or imaginary balances of power. They will all wish to make of us a make-weight candle, when they are weighing out their pounds. Indeed, it is not surprising; for we shall very often, if not always, be able to turn the scale. But I think it ought to be our rule not to meddle; and that of all the powers of Europe, not to desire us, or, perhaps, even to permit us, to interfere, if they can help it,'

the policy of the United States has always been one of non-intervention. Washington's Farewell Address, the attitude of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, definitely settled it as a policy of the government not to intervene in the internal affairs of another nation.

> One of the settled principles of this government is that of noninterference in the domestic concerns of nations; and as it would not tolerate it in others, so must every act of its own functionaries, which might be construed into a departure from this principle, incur the decided disapprobation of the president. *Mr. Van Buren, Sec. of State, 1830.*

As late as 1885 Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State laid down the dictum with regard to American citizens living abroad which seriously endangered the position of Americans trading in backward countries:

> Generally speaking, persons who quit the shelter of their own flag to take up a voluntary residence in a foreign land do so at their own risk and subject to the vicissitudes of foreign invasion or domestic insurrection in the country where they cast their lot in common with the natives thereof. Their own government could not invade the country of their sojourn there to protect them from the consequences of war from without or from within, without committing a distinctly hostile act. Their rights are simply those of neutrals in a belligerent territory.
>
> But where the place of their sojourn is a port open to the world's commerce, to which foreign vessels have a right to resort, the presence of war vessels of their nation is proper to protect the national shipping in port and the lives and property of neutral citizens on shore, from any injurious treatment contrary to the received international rules of warfare. Such war vessels may properly afford asylum to our own noncombatant citizens and moral protection to their interests within the limits of legitimate warfare, and extreme cases may require more effective measures if the bounds of legitimate warfare be overpassed. In no event, however, should such measures amount to an intervention in the domestic disturbances of that country by aiding one belligerent against the other.

Mr. Conger, U. S. Minister to China, very early informed the American government of conditions prevailing the Provinces of Shantung and Chihli. Here was a movement, against all foreigners, inspired and directed by the Court, whose great princes personally lead some of the Boxer pogroms. The United States couldnot call upon the Chinese government to protect American citizens, for what there was of a Chinese government, was associated with the murders and assassins. The Dowager Empress could not be appealed to, since she was now opposed to all things foreign and quite willing for all the foreigners to be destroyed. An American ship was sent to North China water, " for independent protection American citizens and interests in China." On May 26, Mr. Conger asked for a Legation Guard, since it was apparent that an attack would be made on the foreign legations, an act outrageous in itself and tantamount to a severance of diplomatic relations. The Legation Guard was provided, consisting of fifty American marines, with an automatic gun.

Throughout the early troubles, the United States was intent upon acting independently. She was too uncertain of the attitude of the European powers. The only nation, with which Secretary Hay might have been inclined to co-operate, Great Britain, was engaged with her South African wars and was not free to follow an independent policy in China. However, on June 4, Mr. Conger was instructed to "take all measures which might be practicable and discreet for the protection of the legation and American interests generally." Further he was instructed, "Act independently in the protection of American interests where practicable, and concurrently with representatives of other powers if necessity arise." The instruction included this very definite statement of American policy:

> We have no policy in China except to protect with energy American interests, and especially American citizens and the legation.

There must be nothing done which would commit us to future action inconsistent with your standing instructions. There must be no alliance."

On June 14, the American Admiral Kempff informed the British Admiral Bruce, that he 'was not authorised to initiate any act of war with a country with which my country was at peace.' On the 15th he refused to join in the occupation of the Tangku railway station on the ground that he 'could not join in taking possession of Chinese government property.' Of the seizure of the Taku forts he remarks simply—'I did not join in the attack on the forts. Captain Wise of the *Monocacy* had orders to protect American interests, but in case of attack by the Chinese government force he was to consider it as a declaration of war and act accordingly.' The American ship *Monocacy* gave a shelter to the foreign community of Taku, and, by a curious chancé, was the first ship to be hit by a Chinese shell. Admiral Kempff's abstention was approved by President McKinley on the ground that 'we were not at war with China, and that a hostile demonstration might consolidate the anti-foreign elements and strengthen the Boxers to oppose the relieving column.'

On July 3, the American policy was finally made clear to the diplomatic representatives at the Courts of the powers involved in the China situation:

> "It is, of course, too early to forecast the means of attaining this last result; but the policy of the government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire."

This attitude was reiterated in a letter to Wu Ting-fang on July 18. The importance of the Hay note is not to be underestimated. Russia and Germany were already planning to use the Boxer situation for their own aggrandizement in China. Russia had her claws into Manchuria and was seeking dominance of North China. Germany was in Shantung and desired greater spheres. It was necessary for someone to formulate the basis upon which the intervention was taking place, and it was necessary for some one to curb the predatory desires of Russia and Germany. By August, Germany was using the murder of the German Minister as a reason for the appointment of Count von Waldersee as Commander-in-Chief of all the foreign forces. Of this, Morse says, "A general adhesion had been given by the governments to the proposal to place Count von Waldersee in supreme command, ranging from the warmth of the British acceptance to the coolness of the French; but none liked the arrogance of the assumption that it was a natural right, based on grounds other than the murder of the German envoy; and in China the acceptance of his position was reluctant and by no means general. England, with the memory of the German emperor's telegram to President Kruger, with present difficulties in intercepting munitions for the Boers carried in German ships, and with an active anti-English campaign going on in the German press, had every reason to wish to be on good terms with the German government; and the British military authorities in China loyally subordinated themselves to the generalissimo. Russia, whose Tsar had, it was asserted, originated the proposal, had her own ambitions, which did not accord with subordination to the generalissimo, and which had already led her to propose that the powers should arrest all military operations and withdraw their troops from Peking; and the numbers of her forces in the Far East enabled her to follow her own course. Japan had supplied the driving force to the expedition which had relieved the legations, and, outside Manchuria, i. e. in Chihli, had troops nearly equal in number to those of all the other allies together; she was now expected to subordinate her military operations to the policy of a power which had contributed no force to the relief of the legations, and naturally feared that operations furthering German policy might bring her into conflict with Russia, which was evidently the power with which Japan must one day come into conflict; and now, as in July, she moved with reluctant steps on a way of which she could not clearly see the end. Austria and Italy accepted the generalissimo, but together they supplied only a few companies. France might accept a German as head of a military council, but had no intention, and could not be expected, to place her troops under his orders. America was the one among the allied powers which could not be suspected of territorial aspirations in China, and which, therefore, had no fear that any political complication could affect her interests; but American policy avoided concerted action when possible, and accepted co-operation only when other methods were not available, and the subordination of the American military commanders to the authority of the generalissimo was little more than nominal."

It is even reported that General Chaffee used blunt language and took summary steps in dealing with foreign officers who interfered with his operations. The Japanese attitude is perhaps best described in paragraph in the *Economic History* of Manchuria: "Taking advantage of the Boxer rising which broke out in 1900 she (Russia) had occupied all the strategical points in Manchuria, and the completion of the railways now enabled her to muster those troops anywhere she liked at a moment's notice. England had her hands full with her own affairs—it was the time of the South African War. Japan was cautious, though popular clamour urging war against such atrocious conduct and so flagrant a violation of international morality was beginning to make itself heard. Germany was content with her share in Kiaochow, and France with her gains in South China."

It will be seen then that the Boxer Rebellion lead to a battle of wits among the European powers. They were going to get what they could out of the situation. They were going to make China pay not only for the madness of the Boxers, but for being impotent. In keeping with the Russian policy of aggression, on August 28, the Russian charge at Washington called on the State Department and made an oral statement to the effect that Russia had no designs on China, did not intend to keep Newchwang and had directed the Russian Minister to retire from China and that the Russian troops would be withdrawn. The underlying motive for this attitude was the close relationship between Russia and Li Hung-chang. Russia wanted to play independently. She was ready to betray the powers in the interest of acquiring new rights and interests in Manchuria. This policy of playing one foreigner against another in China, Li Yuan-hung's diplomatic method, has always proved costly to China. It always meant that China had to give away more than she got. The Russian statement gave the United States another oppportunity to make her point of view clear:

> So far as we are advised, the greater part of China is at peace, and earnestly desire to protect the life and property of all foreigners, and in several of the provinces active and successful efforts to suppress the Boxers have

been taken by the viceroys, to whom we have extended encouragement through our consuls and naval officers. This present good relation should be promoted for the peace of China.

While we agree that the immediate object for which the military forces of the powers have been cooperating—viz, the relief of the ministers at Peking—has been accomplished, there still remain the other purposes which all the powers have in common, which are referred to in the communication of the Russian charge and which were specifically enumerated in our note to the Powers of July 3.

These are: To afford all possible protection everywhere in China to foreign life and property; to guard and protect all legitimate foreign interests; to aid in preventing the spread of the disorders to other provinces of the Empire and a recurrence of such disorders; and to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed by treaty and international law to friendly powers, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire.

In our opinion these purposes could best be attained by the joint occupation of Peking under a definite understanding between the powers until the Chinese government shall have been reestablished and shall be in a position to enter into new treaties with adequate provisions for reparation and guaranties of future protection. With the establishment and recognition of such authority the United States would wish to withdraw its military forces from Peking and remit to the processes of peaceful negotiation our just demands.

We consider, however, that a continued occupation of Peking would be ineffective to produce the desired result, unless all the powers unite therein with entire harmony of purpose. Any power which determines to withdraw its troops from Peking will necessarily proceed thereafter to protect its interests in China by its own method, and we think that this would make a general withdrawal expedient. As to the time and manner of withdrawal, we think that, in view of the imperfect knowledge of the military situation resulting from the interruptions of telegraphic communication, the several military commanders at Peking should be instructed to confer and agree together upon the withdrawal as a concerted movement, as they agreed upon the advance.

The result of these considerations is that, unless there is such a general expression by the powers in favor of continued occupation as to modify the views expressed by the government of Russia and lead to a general agreement for continued occupation, we shall give instructions to the commander of the American forces in China to withdraw our troops from Peking, after due conference with the other commanders as to the time and manner of withdrawal.

The government of the United States is much gratified by the assurance given by Russia that the occupation of Niuchwang is for military purposes incidental to the military steps for the security of the Russian border provinces menaced by the Chinese, and that as soon as order shall be reestablished Russia will retire her troops from those places, if the action of the other powers be not an obstacle thereto. No obstacle in this regard can arise through any action of the United States, whose policy is fixed and has been repeatedly proclaimed.

Great Britain and Japan took exactly the same stand as the United States. On September 17 Russia again inquired of the powers whether they were prepared to remove their legations to Tientsin, whether they recognized authority of Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang and whether they were ready to open negotiations with these plenipotentiaries. The American government replied that they were prepared to accept the plenipotentiary authority as prima facie sufficient, but that they would not remove its legation to Tientsin.

Because the Germany Minister to China had been murdered, Germany had been given "face" in the relief expedition. But at first Germany had been able to do very little in a military sense because her forces in China were very small. Russia and Japan were the two powers which because of propinquity could provide troops and ships with greater facility and to them was left the lion's share of the relief expedition. When news of the death of Baron von Ketteler reached Germany, orders were given to send 7,000 men to China. When the first contingent sailed, the Kaiser delivered the following stirring address:

> "When you meet the foe you will defeat him. No quarter will be given, no prisoners will be taken. Let all who fall into your hands be at your mercy. Just as the Huns a thousand years ago, under the leadership of Etzel (Attila), gained a reputation by virtue of which they still live in historical tradition, so may the name of Germany become known in such a manner in China, that no Chinese will ever again even dare to look askance at a German."

At the request of Germany, the allied forces were placed under a German generalissimo, who immediately went on a rampage and which Morse describes as follows: "From December 12th, 1900, to the end of April, 1901, forty-six expeditions were sent but; thirty-five consisted only of Germany troops, and four only of Italian troops, the other seven being mixed forces, except one American and one British sent to deal with new troubles. The Russians took no part in them; their policy was clear—to hold the sea-board (they afterwards joined in holding Peking and Tientsin), and to require the Chinese authorities to suppress their own disorder. This, though perhaps from other motives, was also the policy of the Japanese, and they took part, and that reluctantly, in very few expeditions. The French, close bound to Russia, acted in harmony with Li Hung-chang's orders to the Chinese commanders—that they were never to offer resistance, but were on all occasions to withdraw on the approach of a foreign force. On one occasion the French, acting in co-operation with the Germans, formed the reserve in case of disaster, leaving to the Germans the part of striking force; on another occasion, also cooperating with the Germans, the French commander sent officers asking the Chinese commander to withdraw, which the latter did, thereby giving the Germans a facile victory. The British maintained the appearance of entire unity of action; but through the whole of the punitive campaign General Gaselee did no more than send an officers with a corporal's guard to represent to flag on expeditions; and on January 1st the government expressed its opinion that

pending negotiations no further expeditions should take place unless the conduct of the Chinese should render them necessary.' The Americans disapproved of the policy and made no attempt to co-operate in its execution. General Chaffee ordered that, in all cases, 'our troops must be fired upon before firing a shot, and, generally, that property should not destroyed;' and he reported that 'the American troops did not participate in either of the expeditions (to Paotingfu in October, to Kalgan in November,) it being my opinion that the less the disturbance of the country by military operations, the sooner would arrive the opportunity to diplomatically arrange full reparation for all wrongs committed, and for the further reason that every indication pointed to the utter collapse of organised armed opposition by the Chinese.' American army opinion was that 'the German contingent, not having arrived in season to take part in the relief expedition, they were anxious, as most military men are, to engaged in active service, and these expeditions afforded the only field for the indulgence of their desires.' American popular opinion is fairly expressed by an editorial statement that 'it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the greatest single obstacle to peace in China is the intransigeant attitude of Germany . . . . It is to Germany that the primacy belongs in aggression and mischief-making.'

On September 18, the imperial German charge at Washington stated that his government considered it a preliminary to negotiations that the Chinese government should surrender the perpetrators of the Boxer Rebellion. The United States took the view that such conduct was all wrong:

> The government of the United States has from the outset proclaimed its purpose to hold to the uttermost accountability the responsible authors of any wrongs done in China to citizens of the United States and their interests, as was stated in the government's circular communication to the powers of July 3 last. These wrongs have been committed not alone in Peking, but in many parts of the Empire, and their punishments is believed to be an essential element of any effective settlement which shall prevent a recurrence of such outrages and bring about permanent safety and peace in China. It is thought, however, that no punitive measures can be so effective by way of reparation for wrongs suffered and as deterrent examples for the future as the degradation and punishment of the responsible authors by the supreme imperial authority itself; and it seems only just to China that she should be afforded in the first instance an opportunity to do this, and thus rehabilitate herself before the world. Believing thus, and without abating in anywise its deliberate purpose to exact the fullest accountability from the responsible authors of the wrongs we have suffered in China, the government of the United States is not disposed, as a preliminary condition to entering diplomatic negotiations with the Chinese government, to join in a demand that said government surrender to the powers such persons as, according to the determination of the powers themselves, may be held to be the first and real perpetrators of those wrongs. On the other hand, this government is disposed to hold that the punishment of the high responsile authors of these wrongs, not only in Pekin, but throughout China, is essentially a condition to be embraced and provided for in the negotiations for a final settlement. Is the purpose of this government, at the earliest practicable moment, to name its plenipotentiaries for negotiating a settlement with China, and in the meantime to authorize its minister in Peking to enter forthwith into conference with the duly authorized representatives of the Chinese government with a view to bringing about a preliminary agreement whereby the full exercise of the imperial power for the preservation of order and the protection of foreign life and property throughout China pending final negotiations with the powers shall be assured.

As soon as peace is restored, in other words China is to resume control of the internal affairs, which includes punishment of offenders, undisturbed. The United States was willing to send an expedition to protect the lives and property of its citizens against the madness of fanatics, but it was not willing to undertake the punishment of individual Chinese offenders, nor was the American government willing to digress from its policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of another nation.

(To be continued)

Playing Uncle Sam For A Sucker!

(No. 1 of a series of articles dealing with Chinese-American Relations.)

REGARDLESS of what action is finally decided upon by the American financial interests in respect to the defaulted obligations of the Chinese government, there is one action which the American government must take and that at once. The unrestricted use of American money in China through other than American sources must be stopped and that at once. The tendency of certain European interests as well as Japan to borrow money in New York for the purpose of carrying out projects in China, was referred to in your *Review* on May 27, in connection with the flotation of an extensive loan in New York by the Netherlands government ostensibly for the purpose of developing projects in the Netherlands East Indies. Since reading your statement on that subject, I have heard reports of a further Dutch loan of G. $16,000,000 which is being arranged in New York with the declared purpose of developing extensions and harbor projects in connection with the Lunghai railway in China. Rumors of a Belgian loan for a similar purpose are in circulation and for several months there has been talk of a Japanese loan varying from G.$80,000,000 to G$100,000,000 to be used for the purpose of developing and consolidating the properties of the South Manchuria railway. In addition to these, there are rumors of further loans by certain other European interests for the purpose of carrying out railway and other projects in China.

Many of these rumors are of course rumors only, but it is vital that the representatives of American business and banking interests in China, as well as American officials in China, follow up every one of them and see that they are reported to Washington without delay. They should not only be reported to government bureaus, but, also, to members of Congress, for it is ultimately up to Congress to enact legislation that will effectively stop this shortsighted policy of American bankers in lending money to foreign interests for use in carrying out projects in China which may be contrary to the letter and spirit of the Washington Conference treaties. If the American government is going to permit the un-

restricted use of American money by foreign interests in China, for the purpose of developing the various so-called private concessions or extensions of projects already started, then President Harding and Secretary Hughes might as well take the copies of the Washington Conference Treaties out of the vaults of the State Department, tear them up and throw the scraps in the Potomac river.

In a previous article, I mentioned the fact that there must have been some potent outside influence at work in China to cause this country to default upon the American loan and other obligations. It is altogether possible that, if we search deep enough, we may find the cases right here. Undoubtedly the Chinese have been advised by certain interests to the effect that they need no longer expect direct financial support from the United States, otherwise, they would not have taken the extreme step of defaulting on their American obligations and thereby ruining their credit in the United States.

The United States is now the sole remaining reservoir of free capital in the world and the possession of this capital gives America a power to guarantee the carrying out of her intentions in respect to the Washington Conference. If the American people and their government permit their bankers to dissipate this fund through the medium of certain foreign interests, for the carrying out of imperialistic projects, then the results of the Washington Conference might just as well be wiped off the slate, except as a subject for after dinner discussion. In this entire discussion I have avoided reference to the China Consortium, for the simple reason that the American banks in that international group are represented in China and naturally may be assumed to be watching out for America's best interests. It is possible, however, that the clause in the Consortium agreement which exempts extensions on present railways from the operation of the Consortium's pooling arrangement in respect to new industrial projects, would have the effect of permitting foreign interests to retain for themselves all profitable undertakings in China and turn over to the Consortium and hence direct American financing all of the remaining speculative undertakings. An example of this would be the present reported plan of British interests to borrow £3,000,000 for the purpose of double tracking the Shanghai-Nanking railway between Shanghai and Soochow. It is obvious that only a small proportion of this sum would be required for the purpose announced and it is to be assumed in consequence that the balance would be used for some other purpose such as the extension of the Shanghai-Hangchow line to Ningpo. This example is used merely for the purpose of illuminating the discussion, for it is assumed, of course, that the British and Chinese Corporation would be able to float a loan of £3,000,000 in their home markets. In case, however, that they should desire to borrow this sum in New York, then it should naturally at once become an interest of the American government to see that the American manufacturer of railway equipment is protected to the extent that he should have a free and open opportunity to bid for his share of this railroad extension should it be financed through American channels. Exactly the same condition applies in the case of other loans floated in the American market for projects in China. This may be a cold blooded way of looking at things, but with billions of American money tied up in bankrupt Europe, and European nations not even able to pay the overdue interest, it is time to become cold blooded and practical.

Some idea of the extent of foreign financing which has been handled in the United States in the last few years is given in a recent report of George M. Reynolds, chairman of the Board of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago:

"From 1915 to 1920 we exported G$19,000,000,000 of capital, cash or credit. In other words, during these five years the American people loaned an average of nearly four billion dollars annually to foreign governments, cities, railways and industries, through the U. S. Treasury and the banks of the United States."

An article in the *Saturday Evening Post* for April 29 by Carl Ackerman contained further information along this line which should be illuminating to the average American citizen. Mr. Ackerman quotes a report of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York to the effect that foreign governments and corporations obtained loans in the United States during 1921 to the extent of G$650,000,000 and quotes still another banking institution to the effect that the amount of American money loaned abroad during 1921 was at least a billion dollars. From January 1, to March 17, 1922, foreign loans were floated in the United States to the amount of G$225,000,000, according to this authority, and among the specific items were the following: G$60,000,000 to Holland; G$27,000,000 to Argentina; G$11,000,000 to Canadian National Railways; G$30,000,000 to the P. and M. Railway of France; £1,000,000 to Rumania; francs 25,000,000 to the Midi Railway of France, and so on. If we are to believe the forecasts of this writer, the American bankers before January 1, 1923, will have loaned another billion of dollars abroad.

F. R. Eldridge, Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Department of Commerce at Washington, who recently made a tour of inspection through the Far East, upon his return to Washington, issued a report which contained this statement:

> "Judicious investment of American capital in the Orient will go farther toward reviving America's export trade than any other single step."
>
> "The industrial development of the Far East is a necessary prerequisite to any extensive revival of the demand for American products, because of the fact that America specializes in machinery, electrical goods and other lines which only increase in demand as the standards of the people rise. The best way to promote American commerce in the Orient, therefore, is to make such prudent investments in oriental industries as will not only carry with them the purchase of American machinery and electrical equipment, but also raise the standards of the people to demand higher grade goods and products of such a character as are made most efficiently in the United States.
>
> "The Far East, which has been more or less dependent upon European capital for years, has been without any source of European finance. Before the war, the most successful foreign trade in the Orient was always accompanied by the wise use of the loan. America is now in a position to profit by this lesson, and immediate business awaits the manufacturer who is also willing to invest in oriental industries. Great care, of course, must be exercised in such investment and the real and profitable undertakings are those which must be sought after."

It may naturally be assumed that Mr. Eldridge in making this statement had no idea of encouraging

American capital to come into China through the medium of other than Americans or combinations of Americans and Chinese. Most certainly he would not approve the unrestricted use of American capital by European nations or Japan in carrying out projects or schemes that would not only undermine American business already in the field and under prospect but would tend to neutralize the results of the Washington Conference.

Note—The writer of this series of articles would appreciate letters of comment on the subject under discussion. Such letters will be considered as confidential and should be addressed to "Americus," care of the Weekly Review, No. 4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

China's Cotton Production

BY YUEN-TING YEH
(*Professor Nanking University*)

The population of China is the largest in the world, therefore the consumption of cotton in China is by far greater than in any other country. With the rapid increase of cotton mills and cotton spindles in China, the production of about two million bales has already been insufficient for home purposes. In case China ignores the opportunity of cotton extension and improvement, she will be bound to draw on other countries for her cotton. This will cause the deficiency of cotton of other nations also and might bring an appalling calamity to the world's cotton industry.

In answering the question "is there any possibility in China of producing more cotton?" there are four chief items to be considered, namely, soil, climate, labor and cost.

The climate of China is unique for cotton growing. Her cotton belt is very wide, averaging from north latitude 18 degrees to north latitude 43 degrees.

The rainfall of southern China is about 80 inches per annum and falls mostly during the critical summer season. Central eastern China, like the province of Kiangsu, has an annual rainfall of about 40 inches falling mostly in summer. Again, in Northeastern China there is about 24 inches annual rainfall, 17 inches of which fall during July and August. The amount of rainfall with its equal distribution is sufficient for cotton growing in China.

Although cotton is adapted to a wide range of soil—from light sandy to stiff clay—, the safest and best soil for cotton is loam. It is fortunate that China possesses many wide tracts of loamy soil, especially along the Yangtse River, the Yellow River and the Great Canal. The so-called "loess" is remarkably fitted for the growing of cotton and mostly lies in the northern part of the cotton belt. The well-known Chinese practice of farming can keep up the permanent fertility of soil and renders probably any kind of soil adaptable for the production of cotton. There is ample opportunity to open and to develop countless virgin lands in the cotton belt.

In regard to labor, China is endowed with the gift of having plenty of good-natured farmers. They are skilful, alert, patient, consistent, and diligent; these characteristics are important elements in cotton growing, since the success of the cotton industry is by far governed by labor efficiency. As cotton is an intensive crop and there is a great number of the farming class in China, numbering about 80 percent of her population, the problem of labor shortage in China will not be serious in the future.

The cost of producing cotton is of vital importance in relation to whether a loss or a profit is secured. It is beyond doubt that China can produce cotton much cheaper than any country in the world, because she is endowed with the foregoing advantages, particularly cheap labor, satisfactory land, and adaptable natural facilities.

After having reported about the conditions of China with the four limiting factors of cotton production in relation to the world's cotton industry, we are anxious then to know what the Chinese are now actually doing for the betterment of the industry in China. A short survey of cotton improvement in China would not be out of place here.

The Cotton Improvement Committee of the National Southeastern University is the most active organ in planning the tentative project of the public organisations, such as the Chinese Cotton Millowners' Association, by the Chinese millionaires, where a group of experts are employed. The work of the committee may be summarized, as follows:

1. To establish cotton experiment stations. The committees divide each cotton producing province into two or more sections. At each section is established a central experiment sub-station and several breeding stations which are scattered at suitable places for the distribution of pure bred cotton seeds. Up to the present time, six central sub-stations have been established with their respective breeding stations, and the total area of the stations is not less than three thousand mows (one mow equals about one sixth of an acre).

2. To acclimatize good varieties of American upland cotton. The cotton seed of American upland cotton has been introduced and tested. From the results of several years' experiments, one variety of American upland cotton called "Trice" seems adaptable in most parts of the country. Great emphasis is now put on the maintenance of the purity of seed and on the work of line selection. At the same time, the well known American upland varieties like "Acala," "Meade" and "Lone Star" are being acclimatized and are isolated in the separate places in the hope to get some more excellent varieties.

3. To breed good varieties of Chinese cotton. In spite of some varieties of Chinese cotton which are short and coarse in fiber, all of them are early maturing. The last two years' experiments have shown that there is a great possibility for the improvement of Chinese; cotton and excellent samples with fine and uniformly long fibers, averaging above 24 millimeters, have been secured. The progenies of the best seeds are going to be multiplied this year.

4. To improve the methods of cotton culture. The improvement of the methods of cotton culture holds a prominent part of their work in the carrying out of their tentative project. The Chinese farmers usually plough their land very shallow, broadcast their seeds and use the mixed cropping system. Those evils can be improved only through the demonstration of better ways of culture. The right time of planting, the adequate spacing of cotton plants, the suitable system of rotation and the way of the application of fertilizer—all sorts of items like that cannot be decided unless systematically cultural experiments are well carried out.

5. To improve the implements of cotton farming. Labor saving implements like cultivators and planters have been manufactured by the machine shop of the university under the direction of the committee and distributed to the cotton stations of various places, through which they are being distributed to the cotton farmers. Those implements are actually labor-saving. However, research work is still going on in perfecting other implements to be absolutely suitable to Chinese conditions.

RECEPTION TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

I am requested by the Board of Governors of the Columbia Country Club to extend to the American Community a cordial invitation to the reception to the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Denby to be given by the Columbia Country Club assisted by the American Woman's Club, at 50 Route Doumer, on onday afternoon, July 24, 1922, from 5:00 to 7:00 p.m.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM
American Consul-General.

6. To combat cotton insects and to prevent cotton diseases. The pink boll worm and the club leaf disease are the principal disasters to the Chinese cotton industry. But last year's result showed that the pink boll worm can successfully be controlled by fumigation with carbon disulphide and a possible way of preventing club leaf disease is by the selection of disease resistent plants. Through the kind cooperation of the chief of the Entomological Bureau of Kiangsu Province, Prof. C. W. Woodworth, a great number of cotton pests might be controlled this year with ease.

7. To spread the knowledge of cotton culture. For the education of the general public, thousands of popular cotton bulletins have been distributed and color pictures are being posted. Meantime, the cotton experts write many articles regarding cotton culture to popular magazines and newspapers. Demonstrative lectures are given from time to time. Through a few of the foregoing means, a deep interest has been aroused among the general public toward the improvement of the cotton industry. For the education of those who are more interested in cotton growing, a short course of two months and a one-year's special course in cotton have already been given by the University under the direct supervision of the Committee.

(8) To encourage the extension of cotton culture. The last and the most important part of the work of the committee is the extension of cotton culture. The committee carries out their plan strictly on a community basis. This year, four of the central sub-stations continue to distribute the acclimatized "Trice" cotton seeds to farmers in the vicinity of about three miles radious with the stations as centers. The staffs of the stations will give them advice regarding how to plant the American cotton and care of the crop. The seed cotton harvested in the fall will be ginned by the stations or by the public gin in cooperation with the stations. The cotton seed secured from their crop is going to be distributed outside the first three mile radius, and the farmers of the first three mile radius will again receive a supply of fresh seed from the stations, and so on. Besides, boys' cotton clubs have been organized by two stations of the Kiangsu province and a cotton fair will be held at each station this fall, as usual.

Besides the activities of the Cotton Improvement Committee of the National Southeastern University, there are the activities of other experiment stations, both government and private, such as the cotton experiment stations of the Chinese government, of the University of Nanking, of the Cotton Association of Tientsin and of the Salt Reclamation Companies of Ting-Chow, all of which deserve special mention here.

Cotton experiment stations of the Chinese government are four in number, located in the various places of the cotton producing district. They are comparatively older than any other cotton stations heretofore mentioned. However, the results turned out were not quite satisfactory at first. The chief cause of their failure was that they did not recognize the fact that cotton is an open-pollinated plant. As they did not isolate the breeding plants, the natural cross between varieties was not avoided; so their results were useless. After the visit of O. F. Cook, the cotton expert of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, about the end of the year 1919, some of the government cotton experiment stations have changed their plan of experimentations, and should give some satisfactory results in the near future. But the University of Nanking has played an active part in the improvement of the cotton industry, in spite of limiting themselves to a smaller area. J. B. Griffing, the American cotton expert of the university, has done some really valuable work toward the cotton improvement enterprise of China. The experiment station of the Salt Reclamation Companies of Tungchow is a newly established one. Being now in cooperation with the Cotton Improvement Committee of the National Southeastern University, they might be able to render some valuable cotton services in their respective sections.

Under the auspices and initiation of the Cotton Improvement Committee, a Union of Cotton Experiment Stations is being formed. The aim of this Union is to standardize the procedures of cotton improvement, to carry out the community basis of cotton seed distribution, to avoid duplication of experiments of minor importance and to foster the spirit of friendly cooperation. This, also, is a step of advancement in the cotton improvement in China, and one of the objects of the Cotton Improvement Committee. The final goal of the said committee is to assure that China produces more cotton and better cotton.

From the various activities along the lines of cotton improvement, and from some results already secured by them, the prospect of the cotton industry in China is very bright. There is no reason to doubt why American upland cotton cannot be grown in China nor why Chinese cotton cannot be improved, as formerly it was believed by quite a few people that the introduction of American cotton into China and the improvement of bad Chinese cotton were jokes. Now careful study reveals the fact that these beliefs are groundless and dogmatic. Year before last, the average yield of "Trice" cotton harvested was about 1200 pounds seed cotton per acre, being decidedly greater than the average yield of cotton in the cotton belt of the United States of America, and excellent individual plants of Chinese cotton with length of fiber above one inch and with other good qualities, were selected. Had the breeding of both Chinese and American cotton continued to be carried out in following years, there would be much more advancement in the yield and quality of cotton than there is at the present day.

In conclusion, it is hoped that China, possessing such unique benefits of cotton development, ought to try with every possible effort to contribute her part of the cotton supply in order to meet the urgent demand for cotton in the future and to avoid the panic of cotton shortage of the world. Furthermore, it is equally wished that every cotton producing country should try its best in increasing the production of its cotton for the sake of the cotton welfare of the world.

How China is Caring for Her American Red Cross Roads

THE results of a year's wear and tear on the roads built by the American Red Cross, China Famine Relief, is covered in a recent report by the former director, John Earl Baker, in a letter to the national headquarters at Washington. The interest in this report lies mainly in the comparison of the efforts put forth by the authorities of the provinces of Shantung, Shansi, Chihli and Honan, in organizing a proper system of repair and upkeep.

Mr. Baker says "Nothing has been done by the Province of Shantung to fulfil its promises to the American Red Cross to maintain these 485 miles of highway. There have been floods in certain areas, political disturbances have threatened, and the cost of military forces keeps the province in poverty. These may all be offered as excuses, or as explanations, why nothing has been done. But the fact remains that the promises have not been kept. However, a large proportion of the roads have recently been put into good repair by forces supported by the flood relief organizations. If the province hereafter does not provide for maintenance, charitable organizations may well consider whether or not it may not be possible hereafter to relieve the destitute of such a province by offering employment in some other province, which has both the means and the will to maintain the public utility constructed.

"In Shansi, on the eighty miles of the Pingtingchow road there has been a constant patrol, in seven divisions. Trees have been planted along almost the entire length. Extra gangs are now at work lengthening retaining walls and reconstructing a few dips which were poorly designed. Telephone poles were lying along the whole length preparatory to a military telephone system being extended to this part of the province. The Governor has organized the five counties served by this road into a militia district. Within this district he proposes to abolish the standing army, and to conscript the youths of a certain age, who will give three months to intensive training. That period completed, they will return to their farms or their forges, but may be called out under a reserve system in time of emergency. Barracks are now being built for the school just south of Pingtingchow. This is the first constructive attempt toward the disbandment of troops in China.

"The Hantan-Tamingfu road in Chihli has had a little repair done by contract forces from time to time. No carts whatever are allowed on the road. The policing of this feature is simplified by the novel device of digging at strategic places a well in the middle of the road. This well is bricked up, and a notch is cut into each side of the road so that only about two feet is left on each side of the well. Chinese carts have the animals attached in tandem,—never abreast. The animals will not cross these wells and they cannot turn out. A motor bus runs along the road and the fare for a 46 mile ride is $5.50.

"The Honan road affords much food for thought in connection with a road program in China. It will be remembered that this is the one road built under Red Cross direction, which was macadamized. At present it is fully as rough as any of the unmaintained Shantung roads. As soon as the local carters found how easily their animals drew the customary loads over this firm roadbed, they began to increase the load until the animal had his usual burden. They even went further and added additional animals, seeing that the wheels did not sink deeply into the roadbed. With loads so much heavier, it only remained for the summer rains to soften the foundations and then the narrow tires cut through. Broad tired carts were tried by a few. But seeing that the wheels did not cut in, they were overloaded and the road soon went to pieces. Nothing has been done by the officials toward maintaining the road. A portion of the road was repaired by "poor relief" labor under the direction and pay of the Canadian Presbyterian mission.

"After the Red Cross appropriation for the Peking-Tientsin highway had been exhausted, the American Advisory Committee added $50,000 local currency. This sum was insufficient to complete the road for reasons that have been explained before, and an additional $100,000 was obtained by the pledge of certain collateral furnished by organs of the Chinese government. With this sum, the road, so far as the earthwork was concerned, was about to be completed to Tientsin At this juncture, for purposes of his own, the Chief of Police of Tientsin directed an attack upon the laborers which succeeded in driving them off. No Chinese were allowed upon the works within this jurisdiction. These various happenings drew upon the said Chief of Police such a storm of criticism that he undertook the remaining work with his own forces and completed the line into Tientsin, borrowing, so it is said, some $70,000 for the purpose. Lately carts have been using it indiscriminately and the surface has been made all but impassible. Some excellent bridges have been put in place, however, and if order and discipline are ever restored in this region, this highway can be easily maintained as a dirt road, or it may be surfaced with gravel or macadam.

"The most important result of all is the change in attitude toward methods of famine relief. From now on, I believe it is safe to say, the bulk of such relief will be given through employment upon public utilities rather than by free distribution either to the households of sufferers or to concentration camps. This will also have no inconsiderable effect upon the public attitude toward the more effective utilization of the great latent man power of Chinese communities."

It is as a result of Mr. Baker's experience in directing the organization and functioning of these large groups of famine workers over four different provinces, that his name has been mentioned in connection with the conversion of superfluous troops into labor to work on public improvements.—*From the Peking Leader.*

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Tuesday, July 11, to Wednesday, July 19.)

The usual political crisis in connection with the downfall of the Cabinet, this time not as a result of internal dissensions, but as a matter of form, in view of the forthcoming official opening of Parliament, has resulted in the Cabinet submitting their resignations *en bloc* to the President and seems to be the main event under review this week. The resignations were not accepted and any change in the personnel of the Cabinet is not likely until the permanent President of the Republic is chosen. The various officials connected with the present Cabinet must feel rather unsatisfied holding such temporary positions. In Canton Sun Yat-sen with his little fleet of gun

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boats anchored off Shameen, the foreign concession, seems to have gained for himself an un-enviable position, and has practically bottled himself up out of harm's way. General Wu Pei-fu sends out notices that he plans to defeat the Kuomingtang and will personally conduct war against Southern army. Both Japan and China, however, have put aside the heavy problems of a new president and reduction of the army and navy, for the entertainment of America's Secretary of the Navy, Edwin Denby, who has been royally entertained in Japan and China.

The political crisis at Peking is getting worse and the financial problems are nearing impossible of solution under the present system of temporary Cabinets. The *North China Standard* in discussing the situation has the following to say:

The political side has been getting worse the more members of the Old Parliament arrived in the Capital. They have been working around to place their favorites, with big eyes on the Cabinet posts and the Presidency itself. The Chinese Press has had its share in making attacks on the work of this Cabinet, things going to such an extent, that the Minister of Communications, Kao En-hung is now charging a newspaper with libel, one of the first on record in China. It has been known for some time that President Li was becoming discouraged over the failure of the military party to support him in action on his platform for the abolition of Tuchuns and the disbandment of superfluous troops. They all accorded his scheme with welcome but then proceeded to think up an alibi to postpone any action on the subject.

The members of the staff of the Cabinet, about sixty in all, assembled themselves in the office of Acting Premier Yen yesterday afternoon, asking for the immediate payment of their salary, which has been in arrear for more than five months. As they are unable to maintain their livelihood, they urged that, in addition to the payment of their pay in arrears, steps should be taken to issue their salary regularly in future. Acting Premier Yen, although he did not accord a reception to the staff of the Cabinet, promised to bring pressure upon the Ministry of Finance to pay up the arrears of their salary.

Dr. Wellington Koo, chief of the financial discussion commission, Peking, states that this commission which meets to discuss ways and means to solve China's financial crisis says China must rid herself of her debts to foreign countries and devise ways to pay off her debts to them in the future. Dr. Koo feels it has personal duty, after attending the Washington Conference to prepare for the Sino-foreign tariff negotiations which are fast approaching. All reports point to the fact that all officials in North China are down-hearted over financial difficulties and the political side is much worse since more members of the Old Parliament have arrived in the capital.

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The meetings of Sino-Japanese negotiations are still carried on at the Waichioupu. The detailed figures of the value of public property inside the former leased territory of Kiaochow and along the Shangtung Railway have been given by the Japanese Commission, and the Chinese estimate is not far off. The value in Yen is $14,275,688.

Chang Tso-lin seems to be attempting to get more support and regain military influence in the three Eastern provinces. Chen Chiung-ming has been negotiating with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and the Peking government is again taking up the matter of appointing Chen Chiung-ming civil governor of Kwangtung, according to the *Peking Daily News*.

Canton has undergone a business depression during the week under review, owing to the business and political world tie-up, as a result of the firing on Canton by Sun Yat-sen. While Sun Yat-sen is safely anchored close to the foreign concession, the reports have varied as to whether General Chen Chiung-ming's army is at Hoyuan, and close to Canton, or being held back by the fear of the British and American gunboats anchored outside Canton, according to the *Eastern News Agency*. Fighting is expected to take place within a short time near Canton. Wu Pei-fu is also planning an advance on Canton and will put his army under the command of Li Lieh-chun. Due to this, the withdrawal of the Northern troops from Hunan will not be carried out at the present time. Lu Yung-hsiang has increased his troops by 10,000, is the report. A fear is expressed that he aims at forming a new confederation of Southern provinces, according to *Reuters Service*.

With the coming of Secretary Denby to Japan, it is a red letter day in the annals of Japanese-American diplomacy. The problem of army and navy reduction: Mr. Denby, with President Harding and Mr. Hughes, the Secretary of State, is chiefly responsible for the drafting of the naval limitation plan approved at Washington.

The Washington Conference. Prior to and after his arrival in this country, Japan has put into force some Washington decisions, and is about to enforce others. For instance, the question of the return of Shantung to China is now actually under discussion between Japanese and Chinese commissioners in Peking. So far as the Siberian problem is concerned, the Japanese Government has already definitely declared its policy for the withdrawal of troops. The Privy Council has approved of the various treaties concluded at the Washington conference and the only things to be done in regard to these treaties is to ratify them. The Japanese Army and Navy have also published their plans for reduction.

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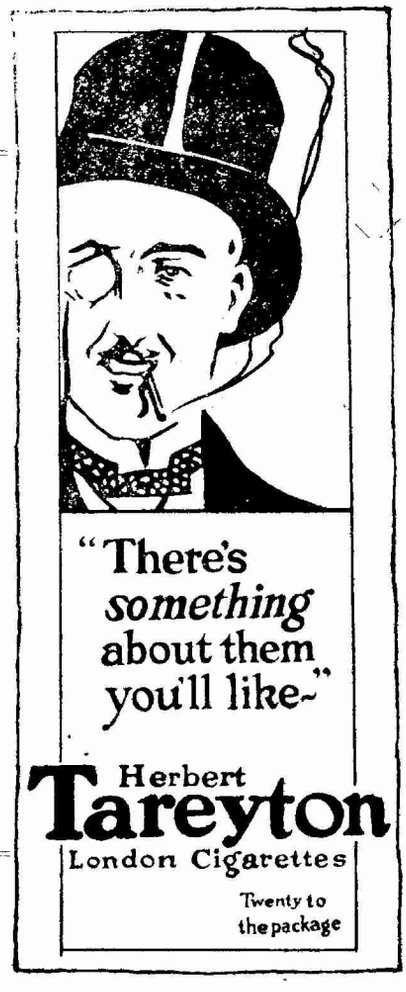

These facts show most clearly how eagerly and faithfully Japan is trying to act up to the Washington decisions, and it is particularly gratifying that Mr. Denby's visit has been made at this happy moment, when Japan is on the threshold of the establishment of a Pacific policy. We feel sure that Mr. Denby and his party have already observed that, even after the Washington conference, Japan still maintains a disproportionately big army and navy with resultant heavy burdens upon the nation, which is groaning under them.

Chientao is still in a state of disquietude and many despatches have been received for troops to proceed to branch over the spell of uneasiness, felt by the inhabitants in that region.

Japan is busy discussing the enforcement of official discipline in connection with the gambling at the Peace Exposition. With the threat to make good the loss of several million yen, the Tokio authorities are indulging in public gambling, and the representatives of the Upper House and the Premier, are giving their attention to the enforcement of official discipline, according to the *Yomiuri*.

Chung Mei Foreign Service says Soviet government printing presses are still busy turning out tons of paper money and people only think in terms of millions instead of thousands, which doesn't point to economy.

The Philippine Mission to the U. S. seeking independence, is about to return, according to word sent out by Senator Quezon, heading the commissio to Washington.

A new aviation field is soon to be started in Manila, according to authority sent out from the War Department at Washington. This is included in the new army appropriation bill, for the expenditure of many thousands of dollars.

Who's Who in China

Mr. Chow Cho-ming

Mr. Chow Cho-ming, managing director of the Kincheng Banking Corporation, (周作民) *and a member of the Finance Commission, is a leading*

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banker in Peking. He has been participating in all forms of banking activities in North China, including the car loan and the consolidation of all the Chinese domestic bonds.

Born at Huaian, Kiangsu, Mr. Chow is forty years of age. He studied at the Nanyang College of Shanghai, and then went to Japan to pursue higher studies.

After his graduation in Japan, he returned to China and joined the Ministry of Finance, where his promotion was steady. At last, he became Chief of the Treasury Department in the Ministry.

In 1916 he joined the Bank of Communications and served that bank in various capacities. In 1918, the Kincheng Banking Corporation with a total capitalization of $5,000,000 was organized, and he was elected managing director of the institution. He is still holding the position.

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SCREW STOCK—Cold Drawn
SHAFTING
SHAPES—Standard Structural
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SHEETS—"Applo" Brand, Plain, Galvanized, Corrugated, Black
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SPIKES—Railway Track Spikes
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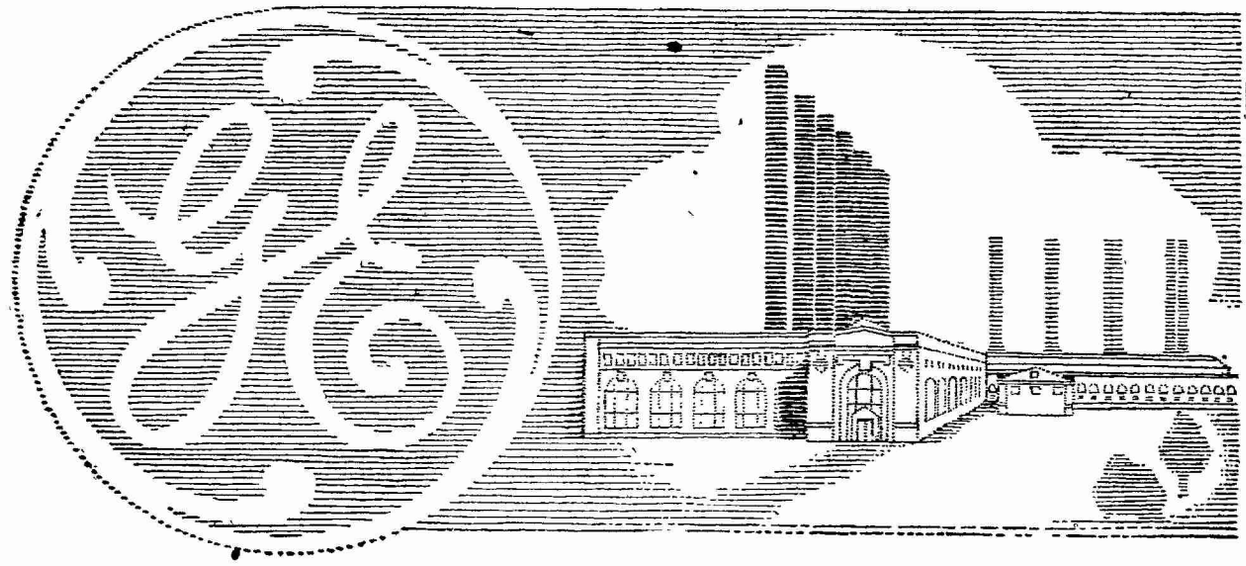
by Chinese and American officials, a guard of honor, and other prominent members of the American community. Since he is planning to remain in Shanghai two days only, previous to proceeding South, a limited program has been outlined in honor of his coming.

One of the main features of entertainment in honor of Mr. Denby is the community dinner to be given at the Carlton Cafe on Monday evening, July 24, at 8:30 o'clock, at which the American Association and American Chamber of Commerce will act as hosts. Mr. Denby will deliver at this time a brief address. On Sunday afternoon, July 23, a reception will be given by the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at the Bureau, 122 Bubbling Well Road, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at which time prominent officials from the Chinese and foreign communities will be present. On Monday afternoon, July 24, the members of the Columbia Country Club, assisted by the members of the American Woman's Club will hold a reception in honor of the party, at the club, 50 Route Doumer, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Mr. Denby plans to leave on the morning of July 25, for Southern ports.

Mr. Denby is a native of Evansville, Indiana, born on February 18, 1870. He first came to China in 1885 with his father, then United States Minister to China at Peking. Later he entered the Chinese Maritime Customs spending ten years in the service. He returned to the United States in 1894, and received his degree of LL. B., from the University of Michigan. He was married in 1911. In 1896, he was admitted to the Bar and started his practise in Detroit, Michigan. During the Spanish-American War (1898), he was gunner's mate on the *U. S. S. Yosemite* and following this he was sergeant in the U. S. Marine Corps in 1917, and on reserve as Major in January 1919. Mr. Denby is a member of the Michigan House of Representatives from the 1st. Michigan District. In March, 1921, Mr. Denby was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Harding, which position he now holds.

The total personnel of the party on board the *s. s. Henderson*, includes 65 persons, 27 of whom were classmates of Admiral Baron Uryu at the United States Naval College. The list of members of the class who made the journey are as follows: Commander Martin A. Anderson of Washington, Commander Lloyd Bankson of Philadelphia, who is accompanied on the trip by his niece, Miss Agnes Means. Major-General George Barnett of Front Royal, Virginia, who is accompanied by Mrs. Barnett and her daughter, Miss Anne Gordon; Thomas L. Bonfils of Denver, Colorado; Captain Samuel Bryan of Annapolis; Dr. Frank E. Bunts of Cleveland, Ohio, who is accompanied by Mrs. Bunts and his cousin, Mrs. Margaret Porter; James E. Byrne of Boston; Eugene Carroll of Butte, Montana, who is accompanied by Mrs. Carroll; Brigadier-General H. C. Haines of Washington, who is accompanied by Mrs. Haines and their two daughters, Miss Helen and Miss Barbara; Robert P. Hains of Boston, who is accompanied by Mrs. Hains and their two daughters, Miss Eleanor and Miss Ruth; Rear-Admiral John A. Hoogewerff of Washington, with Mrs. Hoogerwerff; Captain Joseph H. Linnard of Philadelphia; Commander Clarence Mathews of New York City; Daniel Morgan of Hillsboro, Ohio, with Mrs. Morgan and their daughter, Miss Mildred; Commander Albert Moritz of Brooklyn, New York, who is accompanied by Mrs. Moritz, their daughter, Miss Fanny, and their son, Melville; Harry C. Newcomb of Havana, Cuba, accompanied by his stepson, Edward D. Clarkson; Arthur C. Parsons of Oak Park, Illinois, and his



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11-49

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In Secretary Denby's immediate party are H. Thomas Thurber, brother of Mrs. Denby; Lieutenant Joseph A. Carey of Washington, special assistant to the secretary, who is accompanied by Mrs. Carey and their two children, Elizabeth and Louise; Charles S. Daugherty, secretary to Secretary Denby; Harry J. Baudu, official naval photographer, and J. C. Brown, International News motion picture camera man.

Boston Transcript Praises Dr. Schurman

The *Boston Transcript* in its issue of June 10 contained an article in considerable detail regarding the work of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Minister to China. The article referred especially to Dr. Schurman's recent trip through China and in this connection said:

"Dr. Schurman's trip to every consular district in China, his conversations with business men, his intimate study of peculiar local problems and his amazing ability to grasp a situation, to grapple with unusual factors and to sympathize with the men who are doing the square thing for American trade and interests here, is already creating a better spirit among Americans in China.

In referring to the Chinese attitude toward Dr Schurman, the writer in the *Transcript* said:

"The attitude of the Chinese toward Dr. Schurman's trips is most informing. In Foochow, this story has been told: An amah (female servant) saw the minister arrive with one Chinese boy to act as his servant. She saw her own tuchun appear with an entire army of soldiers, and the streets through which he moved were closed for hours with soldiers lining them on both sides. She said: 'It is remarkable that this great man from the Land of Flowers can travel in China with only one servant while our own tuchun here has to keep thousands of soldiers to protect him from his own people.' In Shanghai, while Dr. Schurman was talking, I sat next to a representative grain merchant, who all the time kept murmuring to himself, 'Hao, hao!' (Good, good.)

"The Chinese like Dr. Schurman because he does not tell them that America will save China. They are tired of that. So many Americans have promised so much to China that the United States never did and never could do that it is more than refreshing to listen to a representative American who is not making rash promises. Dr. Schurman's message on the trip has been, 'America can only help those who help themselves.' Every vernacular paper in Shanghai printed his address in full—which is very unusual because of translation difficulties, and they commented upon it favourably. One

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From San Francisco
Honolulu, Kobe, S'hai, Manila, H'kong.
Pres. Lincoln, S'hai, Aug. 12. (105)
Pres. Cleveland, S'hai, Sept. 2 (105)
Pres. Wilson, S'hai, Sept. 23 (105)

From Seattle
Hongkong and Manila.
Pres. Grant, S'hai, July 27. (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, Aug. 10. (1)

From San Francisco & Los Angeles
via Japan ports
Bearport, Shanghai, Aug. 4 (5)
Dewey, Shanghai, Aug. 24 (5)

For Straits, Java Territory
Hongkong and Manila
Bearport, Shanghai, Aug. 8. (5)
Dewey, Shanghai, Aug. 26 (5)

For Seattle
Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, July 30. (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, Aug. 13. (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai Aug. 27. (1)
Pres. Madison, S'hai, Sept. 10. (1)
Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Sept. 24 (10)

From Portland
Eastern Sailor, S'hai, July 31. (10)
West Kader, S'hai, Aug. 6. (10)
Hannawa, S'hai, Sept. 6 (10)

For Hongkong & Manila
Eastern Sailor, S'hai, Aug. 1 (10)
West Kader, S'hai, Aug. 8. (10)
Hannawa, S'hai, Sept. 8 (10)

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Pres. Cleveland, S'hai, Sept. 2 (105)
Pres. Wilson, S'hai, Sept. 23 (105)

For San Francisco
Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.
Pres. Wilson, S'hai, July 29. (105)
Pres. Lincoln, S'hai. Aug. 26 (105)
Pres. Cleveland, S'hai, Sept. 16 (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, July 30. (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, Aug. 13. (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, Aug. 27. (1)
Pres. Madison, S'hai, Sept. 10. (1)
Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Sept. 24 (10)

From Seattle
Manila via Hongkong.
Pres. Grant, S'hai, July 27. (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, Aug. 10. (1)

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Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, San Francisco, Singapore

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Y'hama, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, Tsingtao, Portland.

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important Chinese editor said to me, "Dr. Schurman must be a great man to America since he is so honest and bold."

Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference

The agenda of the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference to be held in Honolulu, October 25, to November 8, has just been released by the Pan-Pacific Union. The Pan-Pacific Union has transmitted through the State Department an invitation to the governments of Pacific lands to appoint delegates to the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference in Honolulu, October 25, to November 8. Delegates from the two Americas will sail from San Francisco on October 18, having a special ship.

A special invitation has been sent to China through Dr. C. T. Wang with the hope that China will be represented officially by a strong body of delegates, competent to discuss the important items included in the program. This is the fourth of the series of the Pan-Pacific Conference which the Union is calling for the purpose of stimulating goodwill among the peoples of the Pacific. The first was a conference of scientists, the second of educators; and the third of journalists.

This year's program was prepared in cooperation with a number of the leading delegates to the Washington Arms Conference and with representatives of the Department of Commerce of the United States government.

Views In Review

(*Contributed*)

Too much tongue in Shantung put con in conference.

Back home a rube doesn't go anywhere much; out here its a ruble that doesn't.

If you doubt that China is a modern nation just listen to them quarreling over who won the war.

"Change in Peking Finances," reads a newspaper head line. If so, no one seems to be able to find it.

The Chinese government is realizing that what makes a standing army stand makes the treasury lean.

It's politicians and not furniture makers whom you hear talking about good timber for a China cabinet.

Unpaid government employes in Peking have organized the "Salary Demanders' Union." Are wives admitted?

When the Philippine National Bank sunk seventy-seven million pesos, it nearly upset the insular ship of state.

The whole world seems to be concerned over the question of whether or not women are going to wear short skirts longer.

William Jennings Bryan is trying to prove that man didn't spring from a monkey and he has about proved that some haven't.

The American secretary of navy can't see a battle fleet at the capital of China but he can see the ship of state struggling in deep water.

The Filipino mission members, must come back from Washington and report that President Harding put them off but didn't cast the islands off.

The Democrat party in the U. S. A. should have taken a lesson from the Pacific Mail Company to learn how to make President Wilson ride the waves safely.

Chang Tso-lin says that to save face he refuses to surrender his arms or back another foot unless Peking will lend him an ear, because he is well heeled and can give all of them a cold shoulder and play his own hand, to make Wu Pei-fu lose heart.

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The Medical School
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Both courses include theoretical instruction, which is given by the faculties of the Peking University and the Peking Union Medical College, and bedside teaching in the Peking Union Medical College Hospital.

Entrance examinations in English and Mathematics will be held in Peking June 13-15, and Sept. 8-9.

For further information address:

Superintendent of Nurses,
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking.

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Men and Events

The amount of space on both sides of the East River in New York City available for dock purposes is forty-four and one-half miles.

Thomas F. Millard left for America on the *s. s. President McKinley*, last week. Mr. Millard plans to return to China within a year.

Dr. Julian Petit has announced the removal of his residence and office to 6B Hongkong Road, Venus Insurance building, fourth floor, Shanghai.

Lansing Hoyt, American Trade Commissioner, Shanghai, departed last week on an official trip to North China and Manchuria, to be gone until August.

Dr. W. W. Willoughby, who has been invited to come to China to act as financial adviser, departed early in June for England and expected to proceed to South Africa.

P. N. DeGray has just returned from a business trip to Japan. Mr. DeGray is expecting his son, Henry DeGray, from America at an early date, to locate in Yokohama.

Now America will lend Germany the money to pay the Allies to pay America to buy German goods to make Germany rich enough to pay her debts.—*New Britain Herald.*

Yang Pao-ling, chief engineer for Chihli River Conservancy Bureau, Tientsin, is in Shanghai this week, enroute to Nantungchow on business. His office address while in Shanghai is the Whangpoo Conservancy Bureau.

The taxable valuation of real and personal property in the City of New York in 1919, according to the Federal census, was $8,591,057,726. This is over three percent of the total wealth of the United States, which is estimated at $250,000,000,000.

C. C. Nieh, former chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, departed last week for Peking where he will serve as a member of the commission for the Readjustment of National Finances, of which Dr. Wellington Koo, is chairman.

K. F. Lum, recently arrived in Shanghai, from Honolulu, where he has been for the past three years, as secretary in the Y.M.C.A. Mr. Lum will accept the secretaryship with the Y.M.C.A. in Shanghai. He is a graduate of Colgate and Missouri universities.

According to the June 17 issue of the *Financial Review* of New York, the Asia Banking Corporation is planning to increase its capital to take care of the greatly expanding trade of the United States with Far Eastern countries. The present capital is G. $4,000,000.

J. W. Andrews, who has been correspondent in Peking for Chung Mei News Agency, departed this week for his home in the United States. Mr. Andrews is a brother of Mrs. H. K. Murphy, wife of Mr. Murphy, of Murphy, McGill and Hamlin, local architects.

Citizens of China own land to the value of G. $500,000 in the Republic of Mexico, according to a recent article in the *Journal of Commerce*, New York. Japanese owned land to the value of G. $750,000 while land owned by American citizens in the Mexican republic amounts to G. $105,000,000,

Hin Wong, formerly editor of the *Canton Times*, and contributing correspondent to the *Weekly Review*, passed through Shanghai last week enroute to Canton from Washington, where he attended the Washington Conference, Mr. Wong plans to take up newspaper work again in Canton.

Ziang-ling Chang, Chinese Consul at New York, has announced the promotion of the Chinese Consulate at New York to Consulate-General and his appointment as Consul-General, by an order of the government of the Republic of China. The Consular office is at 13 Astor Place, New York City.

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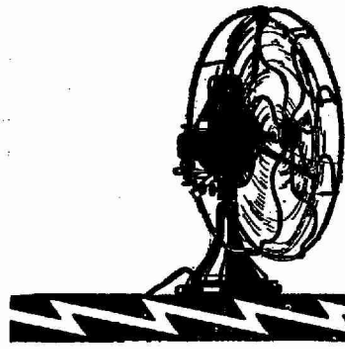

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Don D. Patterson, who has been financial editor and business manager of the *Weekly Review* for the last three years, departed last Sunday for America. He has been appointed instructor in advertising at the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, a position occupied by J. B. Powell, editor of the *Review*, before coming to China.

Upon the arrival of Judge C. S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China, on Tuesday, July 25, on the Admiral line, steamer, *President Grant*, he will be met by a special committee from the American Association of China, American Chamber of Commerce, and the American University Club, in addition to prominent officials of the American community.

Madame Sao Ke Alfred Sze, wife of the Chinese Minister to Washington, and her children are spending the summer at Rose Cottage, Woods Hole, Massachusetts. Hon. Charles R. Crane, former American Minister to China, and Mrs. Willard Straight also have their summer homes at the same place. Dr. Sze is spending the summer in England on business.

Nelson T. Johnson who has been assistant chief of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department at Washington and who recently was appointed Consul-General at Large in China, is expected to arrive in Shanghai early in August. M. T. Perkins, who has been connected with the American consulate in Shanghai, has been appointed to the position in the State Department formerly held by Mr. Johnson.

General Hartigan of Manila, P. I., arrived in Shanghai last week, enroute to Washington. While in Shanghai he visited his son, Leonard Hartigan, local attorney. During the world war, General Hartigan commanded a brigade. While in the U. S. Military Academy he was a schoolmate of General Pershing and General Wright, recently in Shanghai. In the Philippines he was chairman of the Republican party and President of the American and Filipino Bar Association.

Reverend L. W. Pierce, senior member of the Southern Baptist Mission of Yangchow, and a missionary in the surrounding country for the past thirty-one years, was drowned when pinned beneath a capsized boat, just outside Soochow, on Sunday, July 16. Rev. Pierce was traveling with his wife and son, returning from Shanghai, where he came to take charge of the new launch, just completed here for the Yangchow Union (Southern Baptist). Rev. Pierce thought his wife was pinned beneath the capsized boat and in search for her was drowned. Mrs. Pierce and son had safely gone ashore.

In celebration of the French National Holiday, on July 14, in Shanghai, the following program includes the main events during the day. On Thursday evening, July 13, a torch light lantern parade was held, starting in the down town district and extending to the French Club. The raising of the French flag at the French Consulate opened the program at eight o'clock, on July 14, following which Consul-General Wilden held an official reception at the French Consulate. The Cercle Francais and the Cercle Sportiff Francais were at home to members and guests during the noon hour. An annual program of sports and field games was held at the French Park in the afternoon, beginning at three o'clock and, in the evening the French park was illuminated and a band concert given, in addition to a cinema given in the open air. Concluding the events was the annual grand ball at the Cercle Sportiff Francais at ten o'clock.

The *New York Tribune* for June 11 contains an interesting account of how one of its staff correspondents, Thomas Steep found himself unexpectedly in the midst of China's recent civil war. Mr. Steep helped cover the Washington Conference for the *Tribune* and at the close of the Conference decided to take a trip around the world. Accompanied by Mrs. Steep they sailed from San Francisco on March 19, and when they reached Peking, they found Walter Whiffin, correspondent, longing for a vacation. Steep agreed to fill in while his friend Whiffin went home for a brief rest. Whiffin had no more than sailed from China when war broke loose and Mr. Steep found himself a full fledged war correspondent. He pitched in and, although new to China and oriental politics, he did such a good job covering the fight between Generals Wu and Chang that his dispatches received favorable comment all over the United States.

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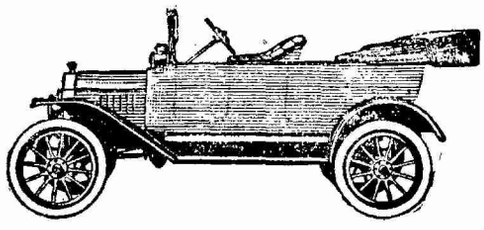

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News from North China

O. Semenoff, the notorious Russian brigand, according to a report of the Japanese Publicity Bureau, will leave Nagasaki for Tientsin within a few days. Semenoff was permitted to make a short stay at Nagasaki for the benefit of his health. Now he has decided to come to Tientsin.

A section of the shareholders of the Bank of China have issued statements and published advertisements in the press asking all the other shareholders to agitate for the convocation of a general meeting to consider the bank affairs with the object of reorganizing them for the benefit of all.

I. P. Kenrick, who was recently appointed general manager of the Pekin Syndicate, is expected in Peking at the beginning of next week. Mr. Kenrick, according to advice from Shanghai, has already arrived. Mr. Kenrick is to succeed Mr. Barson, who will function as a director of the company in China.

An educational conference of national scope will be held at Peking on September 15, and will continue for several days. The Ministry of Education has wired to all the Civil Governors ordering them to notify the educational authorities in their jurisdiction. The provinces are asked to send delegates to Peking for the conference.

The Swedish Minister has suggested to the Peking government that a Chinese-Swedish Scientific Association be organized with the object of developing scientific knowledge in China. The proposal of the Swedish Minister has been favorably received by the government at Peking. Efforts are being made to organize such a society.

Mei Lan-fang, the female impersonator, has returned to Peking after a successful engagement at the Kiukiang Road theatre at Shanghai. Unfortunately the theatre in which he played was twice bombed during the forty days of his performance. The cause of bomb throwing was the attempt of bad elements to extort money from the theatre management.

The Red Cross Society of China annouces that Wang Ta-hsieh, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been elected president of the society. Admiral Tsai Ting-kai, chairman of the Tariff Revision Commission, and Yang Tcheng, former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, have been elected vice-chairman of the society in Peking and Shanghai respectively.

Admiral Tuh Hsi-kwei, new Commander-in-chief of the Chinese Navy, will shortly proceed to Shanghai to take over the command. Reports have it that he has completed his arrangement with General Tsao Kun and General Wu Pei-fu concerning the redistribution of the naval forces in the Yangtse waters. Admiral Tuh intends to remove his headquarters from Shanghai to Nanking.

Colonel R. C. M. Ruxton has formally taken over his duties as acting associate Chief Inspector of the Salt Inspectorate, filling the position during the leave of absence of Mr. Strickland, who is leaving Peking for Vancouver where he will visit his brother. Colonel Ruxton, who has been in the service since 1914, has recently returned from a tour of investigation in the Province of Kansu.

Dr. C. C. Wu, son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, has replied to the telegram of sympathy sent him by the Peking government. In his reply he said that the sole object of his work was to protect the constitution, and that having used all his energy towards that end, when the recent political upheaval came in Canton, he was not strong enough to stand the worry and strain and died at 1:15 o'clock on the morning of June 23, in the Canton Public Hospital.

A special ratepayers' meeting for the Russian Concession at Tientsin was called on Thursday for passing a resolution calling for the construction of 1,000 feet of bunding along the East side of the Hai Ho river stretching along the front of the Asiatic Petroleum Company's and the British American Tobacco's property and the increase of the estimate by more than $20,000, making the total expense of $75,000. The resolution was passed with one dissent vote.

On the morning of July 12, President Li Yuan-hung gave an audience to the Japanese members of the Chinese Japanese Commission for the Rehabilitation of the Shantung Rights. The President expressed the wishes that the work of the Commission would successfully end and relations between Japan and China would begin a new era following the solution of the Shantung problem. Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister, replied by expressing the future peace in the Far East.

Marshal Tsao Kun, High Inspecting Commssioner of Chihli, Shantung and Honan and alos Military Governor of Chihli, has been asked by President Li Yuan-hung to act as Civil Governor of Chihli. General Wang Cheng-ping, newly

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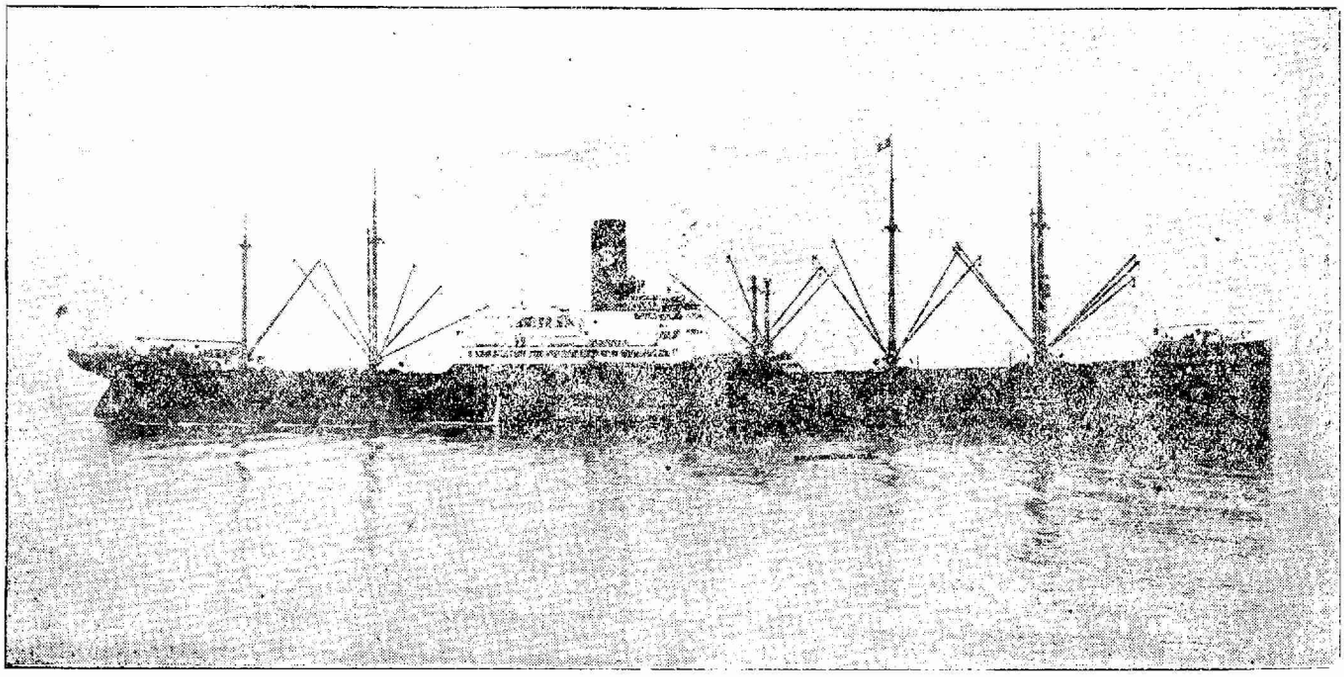

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21-328

appointed Civil Governor of Chihli. has expressed his intention not to assume office, and has wired to the President declining the appointment. In the meantime, the people's delegates have been holding meetings to discuss the advisability of electing their own governor.

The Peking-Peitaiho Air Service will open on July 21, according to the decision of the aeronautic department On the odd days of the month, the trip from Peking to Peitaiho will be made. On the even days, the return from Peitaiho will be made. The fare this year according to the *Star*, will be $70 for the round trip. It is to be 70 percent of that charged last year. The plane used will be the same as one employed last year, namely, a Handley-Page, capable of seating twelve passengers. The trip will be covered in two or two and a half hours.

George G. Stroebe has been engaged by the Technical Committee of the Yangtse River Commission to survey the Yangtse River preparatory to the improvement of this great waterway of China. The party consisting of Mr. van der Veen, member of the Committee, T. C. Shoung, chief secretary of the commission and Mr. Stroebe left Peking for Hankow on July 3 for Hankow to make a study of the river. The party will go down the river from Hankow to Shanghai, and at Nanking will be joined by Yang Pao-ling, another member of the Commission.

An agreement was signed on July 9, between the Chinese government and the Banque Industrielle de Chine for the reconstruction of the Banque by means of the Boxer Indemnity. The Indemnity will be used for two main objects, namely for paying Far Eastern creditors and for educational purposes, the balance after payment of creditors in the Far East being allocated to education. Far Eastern creditors, according to the arrangement will be paid in gold dollar bonds redeemable in twenty three years. The affairs of the bank will be managed by a company with a capital of 10,000,000 francs until all the bank liabilities have been paid off.

Edwin Denby, United States Secretary of Navy; will leave Chinwangtao at 10 a.m. on Sunday morning in a special train for Peking where he will stay for four or five days On July 21, he will leave Peking for Shanghai direct. The Chinese government has sent six representatives to Chinwingtao to meet Mr. Denby and escort him in China, including: Myron A. Pofer, Secretary of the Legation, and Captain C. T. Hutchins, American Naval Attache. The High Inspecting Commissioner of Chihli, Shantung and Honan, and the Civil Governor of Chihli, have also sent representatives to Chinwangtao to meet and welcome the party.

Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, Chancellor of the Peking government University, in a telegram to the Central government from Tsinan where the National Educational Conference was recently held, said that America had set a precedent in returning part of the Boxer indemnity and it should consequently be easy for the other foreign powers to follow this example, and asked that whatever money might be secured in that direction should be definitely set aside for educational purposes. In the telegram Dr. Tsai specially mentioned the Russian indemnity of 360,000 pounds which had been automatically waived, and asked the Cabinet to establish a definite ruling with regard to the urgent matter.

Peking July 15, 1922.

News from Central China

Now that the provinces of Szechuen, Kweichow, Yunnan, Hunan and Kiangsi have telegraphed Peking expressing the endorsement of the program for the reunification of China, General Wu Pei-fu is alleged to have expressed the optimism that the whole matter of reunion would be accomplished by August 1.

The new electric light and power company of Wuchang is now under construction outside of the Wuchang gate. The plans and budget of the new concern indicate that an improved lighting system will supplant the present inefficient lamps. In the new company, the Japanese have acquired by far the greater part of the shares in the form of loans which they advanced to the Chinese from time to time.

Influential organizations of Wuchang and Hankow are demanding the evacuation of northern garrisons from Hupeh, now that Hupeh is enjoying peace and tranquility and no longer need northern garrisons. A petition has been sent to Peking urging that northern troops be withdrawn by a mandate so that Hupeh may be relieved of a monthly burden of $400,000 which is required of the provincial treasury to pay part of the northern troops.

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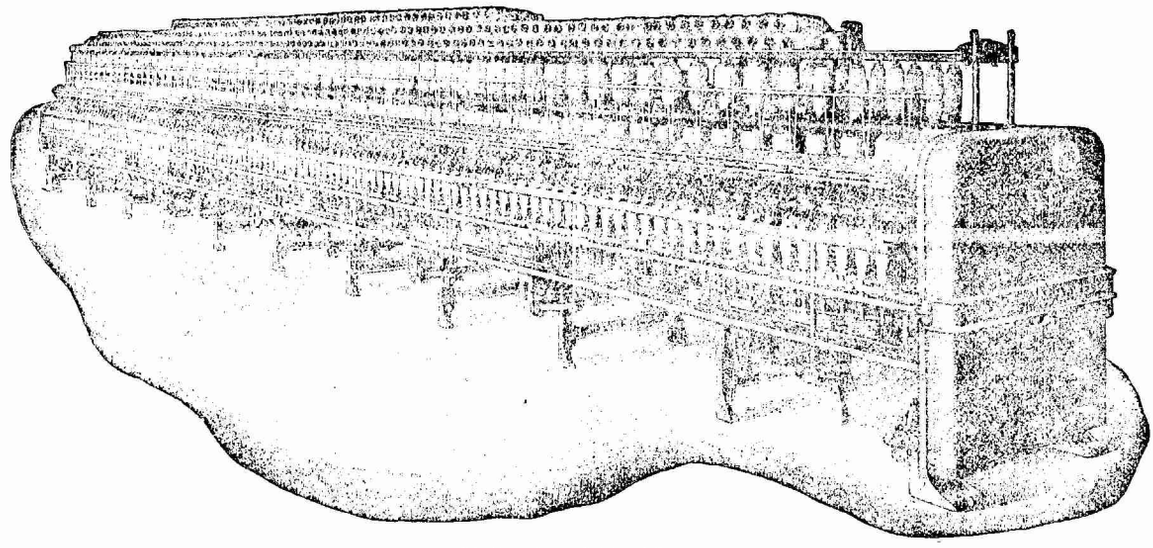

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Natives of Kiangsi resident in Hankow held a meeting on Monday at which the following resolutions were adopted: that further fighting in Kiangsi should be stopped, that all northern troops should be removed from the province, and last of all that General Li Lieh-chun be appointed Civil Governor of Kiangsi. The resolutions were handed to the authorities of Wuchang, who expressed the regret that the latter two resolutions could not be conveniently discussed now.

The special bureau for the collection of receipts of the Peking-Hankow railway, established in Hankow last year after the Lianghu summer war, has just been abolished by General Wu Pei-fu, who was requested by the new managing director of the Peking-Hankow line, C. H. Chao, to stop seizing funds and incomes of Kinhan in view of its obligations to foreign creditors. However, General Wu still has easy access to the revenues of Kinhan whenever he is in urgent need of funds.

Bogus copper coins from government mints of Honan and Anhwei are rapidly replacing good coins in Hankow markets, where local cash currency has been dislocated considerably through the decline of cash notes in exchange for silver. The Government Specie Bank of Wuchang is trying to remedy the situation by redeeming part of its notes with good coppers. A protest has been filed with the government bank by the Chambers of Commerce against the excessive issue of cash notes.

In appreciation of the services for the maintenance of order rendered by the Japanese Garrisons at Hankow, that have recently withdrawn from Hankow for Tokyo, President Li Yuan-hung has decorated the officers of the army. Major-General Okudaira, Commander of the Battalion, has been conferred with the second class of the Wenhu order, while Major Kurata of the Japanese Barracks, fourth class of the same order. Several captains and interpreters were also decorated by the president.

The march of northern troops from Yochow, Hunan, was suddenly halted by a second telegram from Peking asking them to hold up their present posts with even more vigilant watch on the Hunan situation. The hesitation of Peking is due to the disagreement of Hunanese to have Yochow and vicinity in Hunan made a neutral territory which neither northern nor Hunan troops can touch. According to the original arrangement, peace and order in this neutral region shall be maintained by police.

Opium smoking dens at Ichang, the principal distributing depot of West China opium, have been licenced by officials there who are imposing a tax of 5 per quarter on every smoking house. The licence regulation applies to opium smugglers as well and the licences are issued from some unknown official quarters in which no doubt the authorities of Ichang are silent partners. Ichang bids well to be China's biggest opium center where Chinese and nondescript foreigners are having a growing trade in opium.

Disbandment of superfluous troops and the abolition of Tuchunate should begin in Hupeh, where president Li Yung-hung, a native of Hupeh, emerged in the 1911 Revolution as the hero of China. Such is the opinion of President Li who is very keen in effectively putting his reconstruction program into force, according to General Doo, Garrison Commissioner of Hankow recently returned from Peking. Li Yuan-hung is taking a great interest and paying attention to political developments on the Yangtze valley.

To accentuate his proposal that China should adopt a federal state government like the organization of the American government, Governor Chao Heng-ti of Changsha, Hunan, has commissioned five representatives to visit Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Paotingfu and Wuchang, to persuade political factions to speedily come to terms in respect to government reorganization in China. The proposal of a federal government for China was made to Peking in a telegram to President Li Yuan-hung dated July 2.

General Wu Pei-fu has returned to Loyangfu to devote most of his time in drilling and training new troops, according to information from one of his foreign advisers. General Wu is also credited as having engaged the services of a German military expert to train up a national army for China. It is stated that General Wu has come to this decision, because he was impressed with the obstacles lurking in various parts of China, and the necessity of maintaining a trong army before attempting the reunification program.

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The southern forces in Kiangsi are again preparing to invade Kiangsi, and are reassembling their troops near Kian with the view to marching toward Nanchang. General Tsai Chen-shun. Commander of Kiangsi, has informed Peking of the ever offensive stand of Li Lieh-chun, threatening that in case the southerners should attack Kiangsi, he would summon all forces within his reach to smash their forces. General Tsai has been advised by Peking to wait and not to start the offensive, which might blight the prospect for reunification.

Mrs. W. Banister, wife of Bishop W. Banister of Hunan and Kwangsi, who died at Kuling recently, was buried at the Kuling cemetery last Sunday evening. The memorial service was conducted at the Kuling Church by Rev. E. C. Cooper, T. Banister, the Rev. J. R. Lee, of Hongkong University, and Berkin Cuff, Reed and J. C. Thomson bore the coffin from the cemetery gate to the grave where the deceased was laid at rest. Bishop Banister was accompanied by his son, Tom Banister, of Shanghai, and his daughter, Mrs. Lockhart Smith, of Hongkong.

The Peking-Hankow Railway administration has abolished its land development office in Hankow, and the director of the land department, Feng Yuen, has been appointed general-manager of the southern section of the Kinhan railway. The decision was made by the Ministry of Communications some time ago, and Feng Yuen has officially announced the change in Hankow. The Hankow land department was formerly under the management of a returned student who had under contemplation a project for developing the land properties of Kinhan along the Hankow terminal.

Popular attention in Hankow is centered on the disposition of the Japanese barracks and the attached wireless station, which have just been evacuated by the Japanese. Much interest in the question is shown by Chinese organizations and the press in the negotiations conducted by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Hankow with the authorities concerned. The Japanese authorities are proposing to convert the barracks into a park and recreation ground for the Japanese community. Regarding the wireless plant, the Chinese government has a right to redeem it by paying an appropriate price for it, according to the resolutions of the Washington conference.

In view of his initial proposal to reinstate Zi Yuan-hung, General Sun Chuen-fang, Commander-in-Chief of Garrisons on the upper Yangtze at Ichang was recently requested by the president to proceed to Peking to take up the post of commissioner of Metropolitan Police in the Capital. It is understood that General Sun has made his acceptance of the offer conditional upon the permission of Peking to allow him to take his 2nd division of troops from Ichang to Peking. General Sun Cheun-fang was the first to make the proposal that the bogus presidents of both Peking and Canton should retire so as to give the country a chance to found a legal government.

The Tayeh Iron and Steel Works, a Japanese-Chinese undertaking incorporated in the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron and Coal Company, has just completed the installation of a new furnace, with which the daily output of pig iron gains an addition of from 200 to 400 tons per day. The Tayeh works is now running under a Sino-Japanese management, in which Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, and S. Ken Huang, are general superintendents. The engineering part of the work is largely under Japanese direction under Dr. M. Oshima, engineer-in-Chief, R. Nakagawa, D. Oda, mechanical engineers, and S. Kumashiro, civil engineer. Among the Chinese on the staff are C. T. Lee, architect and civil engineer, Y. L. Wu, I. L. Lay, electric engineers, and C. Z. King, metallurgic engineer.

The Japanese Garrisons at Hankow, numbering some 700 men, including commanders and officers, were withdrawn from Hankow on July 2, when they left the port on their homeward voyage on board the Japanese marine transport, *Fukuoko Maru* Their departure was marked by a most cordial send-off which was joined by the whole Japanese community. A very pretty decorative arch was erected on the Japanese Bund leading from the Japanese barracks to the river front, and as the troops marched down to embark, they were greeted by all officials of the Japanese Concession as well as Chinese official representatives from Wuchang and Hankow. The Hankow *Jih Pao* a Japanese newspaper, commenting on the evacuation of Japanese troops from Hankow, said editorially: "In view of the unsettled conditions in various parts of China, one can not say whether the withdrawal is advisable or not." The above feeling of insecurity is generally shared by Japanese residents in Hankow.

Hankow, July 9, 1922.

Chang Chien, Jr., to Investigate Industry in U.S. and Europe

According to a telegram from Peking, Chang Chien, Jr. son of Chang Chien, industrial magnate of China, has accepted the appointment from the Peking Administration as Special Commissioner for the Investigation of Industrial Conditions in Europe and America. He plans to leave for Japan next month as a guest of the Japanese Industrial Exposition and from there proceed to the Dutch Indies to visit with overseas friends. At the end of the year he plans to return to China on his way to America and Europe.

Chang Chien, Jr., was born in Nantungchow, known as the "model city" rightfully named by the efforts of his father, Chang Chien, pioneer of Chinese industry, educator and statesman. He received his education in China and America, specializing in commercial science. Mr. Chang has been a member of the special committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Nantungchow; chairman of the Nantungchow College Faculty Union; president of the Administrative Board of Nantung Industrial Enterprise; president of the Hwai Hai Industrial Bank; and secretary-in-chief of the Grand Canal Improvement Board, Kiangsu; President of the Da Yu Land Reclamation Company; Member of the Executive Committee of the Tung Chung Hai Tai General Chamber of Commerce and advisor to the Military and Civil Governors of Kiangsu; Vice-President of the Free Educational Promotion Association of Kiangsu and director of the Pacific Conference Discussion Association of Peking.

In complying with the decision concluded by the Cabinet, the President appointed him, on July 13, 1922, as a Special Commissioner to the Western Countries to Investigate Industry and Commerce. He is the youngest among the high officials of China.

He has also been active in newspaper work, having been editor of *the Nantung Times*.

Agriculture Course in Nanking University

The scope of work of the College of Agriculture in the University of Nanking will be considerably widened when the special one year course, taught in mandarin, will be opened next September. Hitherto, students of agriculture have been confined to the five year courses in agriculture and forestry, which are taught largely in English or to summer courses. The new course runs through one school year and one summer totalling eleven months. It will combine an intensive study of the most useful subjects with an abundance of practice by having all classroom work arranged and nursery operations.

Practically the whole regular faculty of the College of Agriculture and Forestry will participate in giving the courses mentioned or in supervising field work. More than 800 mow of farm gardens and nurseries are available for every line of farm practice. The object of this special course will be primarily to train rural teachers, pastors and extension workers that they will be able to meet the particular problems in their own localities and become active community leaders. Secondarily, it is intended to develop farm foremen, experiment station managers, operators of pure seed farms, etc. In order that students from farming communities of but limited means may enter, the expenses have been reduced to the lowest possible figure being only about $128.00 for the eleven months for board, tuition, books and incidentals. For the first year the entering class, is limited to twenty-five though it is hoped that the usefulness of such a work will justify the preparation of accommodations for a much larger number in subsequent years.

The Chinese Recorder for July, 1922.

One is reminded that "the eagle stirreth up her nest" when she would force her young birds to learn that heaven's air under their energetic wings will bear them strongly in their journeyings. Increasingly the would-be restraints of those who would fetter to the past all religious thought and policy have acted as prods to those youths of whatever age who must needs adventure into God's heavens and who are taking great pleasure in their wings.

In this month's Recorder we find a different attitude of mind and heart from that of the missionary who said," I can pray *for* but I cannot pray *with* man who does not believe that the whale swallowed Jonah." Instead in Prof. J. D. Macrea's answer to the query, "What Creed or What Other Formulary?" we find no insistence that all men should come to his belief or wording thereof, but rather an intelligent, discerning and withal kindly, realization that men may differ widely in their thought about Jesus Christ and about God's method of working and yet be equally good Christians. Also, Rev. Harvey Reeves Calkins in his sermon on "Love Discerning" gently points out the futility of that division into the "post-and pre- millennialiste" and declares, "More depends on a united Church in China, and India, than any of us dream. Can we fellowship with men who love our Lord yet do not speak our shibboleth? Can we walk with men who love His Word yet read it in a language new to us ?".

A most open and scholarly presentation of the "Modernist" point of view is given by Rev. F. A. E. Shepherd under the title, "The Appeal of the Modern Mind to China." The continuing and increasing revelation of God to men, the daily life as the test of Christianity, and the partnership of man with God in bringing about a republic of righteousness on earth are some of the appeals being heeded by thinking China today.

Searching and spiritual is Mrs. H. C. Mei's suggestion on "Making the Home Christian." She is not blind to the laxity in many homes that ought to be more Christian but she wisely lays the blame for much that is wrong upon the churches which have paid such meagre attention to the training of women, the homemakers, and upon the schools that are so disproportionately filled with boys, to the exclusion of the girls.

Rev. Carleton Lacy, Agency Secretary for the American Bible Society, contributes a share toward the trend in the direction of Chinese leadership. He urges that Chinese and foreigners alike should think seriously of the responsibility of the Chinese Church for the production and distribution of the Scriptures looking forward to that day when the Chinese in some form of a National Chinese Bible Society shall take over this, their own task.

H. B. L.

Week's News Summary

GENERAL

July 13. London dispatch says rumor current that a republic has been proclaimed in Cork with which place communications are interrupted.—Rome report says Anglo-Italian situation has become clearer and Italian interests have in no way suffered.

July 14. President of the Conference announces no useful purpose could be served by continuing the conference at The Hague and says the breakdown is due to Soviet stand on property.—Unsettled conditions in Ireland is cause of postponement of South Irish parliament.—Washington report says anthracite coal mine operators accept Harding's proposed arbitration to settle the differences in the coal industry.

July 15. Lloyd George strongly favors considering the German government's request for a further moratorium in regard to cash payment of reparations thus enabling her to restore order in her finances so as to be in a position to make reasonable payments on account of her obligations as soon as possible.—Hongkong report says British postoffices in China will be withdrawn by December 31.

July 16. Washington report says poor wine crop in France has set prices soaring, some of the advances being as high as 50 percent.—Washington report says post office department announces a great increase in the money sent by mail during the past month to England, estimating daily amount going at £5,000 equal to G.$23,000.

July 17. London report says German Consulate at Petrograd was opened on July 9.——London report says there is an economic paralysis in Ireland, resulting from long unsettled condition.——A chaos is expected in Europe if cancellation of inter-allied debts is not made, as this is only solution of reparations problem, according to The Hague report. ——Reports from Middle Western town in America says that the strikes in America show no signs of settlement.

July 19. London report says communications have been sent out to sound the British on disposition of Boxer Fund in China.——Washington report says coal situation is worse and President Harding is understood to have told the delegation to begin operation of mines immediately.—— Washington report says U. S. Senate approves imposition of an additional 12 percent tariff on fancy cotton goods.

BOOKS ABOUT CHINA

IN THE LAND OF THE BLUE GOWN, by Mrs. Archibald Little $3.00
A vivid description of Chinese life.
AN INTRODUCTION TO MAHAYANA BUDDISM, by Dr. W. M. McGovern 6.00
With special reference to Chinese and Japanese phases.
170 CHINESE POEMS, translated by Arthur Waley 5.00
MORE TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CHINESE, by Arthur Waley 4.00
THE CHINESE AS THEY ARE, by J. R. Saunders 3.00
CHINA AWAKENED, by M. T. Z. Tyau 10.00
THE WISDOM OF THE CHINESE, edited by Brian Brown 5.00
THE ETHICS OF CONFUCIUS, arranged by Dawson 6.00
CHINA AND RELIGION, by E. H. Parker ... 10.00
THE LORE OF CATHAY, by Martin 3.00
A CYCLE OF CATHAY, by Martin 3.00
FIR FLOWER TABLETS, by Florence Ayscough and Amy Lowell ... 6.00
PEKING, A SOCIAL SURVEY, by Sidney D. Gamble 10.00
THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF CHINA, by M. P. Lee 9.00
THE STATUS OF ALIENS IN CHINA, by Wellington Koo 5.00
RAILWAY PROBLEMS IN CHINA, by M. C. Hsu 3.00
THE FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA, by Chong Su See 7.50
COMMERCIAL HANDBOOK OF CHINA, by Julean Arnold, 2 volumes 3.00
CHINESE FOREST TREES AND TIMBER SUPPLY, by Norman Shaw 5.50
A SPORTSMAN'S MISCELLANCY, by Arthur de Carle Sowerby 4.50
FUR AND FEATHER IN NORTH CHINA, by Arthur de Carle Sowerby 4.50

Chinese-American Pub. Co.
"THE AMERICAN BOOKSHOP"
25 Nanking Road **Shanghai**

Dominion of Canada Wants to Educate Chinese Students

In view of the fact that the Dominion of Canada collects an annual poll tax amounting to several millions of dollars from the Chinese residents of the Dominion, it has been suggested that this money be used to defray the expenses of the education of Chinese students in the colleges and universities of Canada. Last year, some 2,000 Chinese from Hongkong entered Canada with students passports, but it later developed that the "students," were in reality laborers. This led to an agitation on the part of the Canadian labor party for Chinese exclusion and also an agitation for genuine students for the universities. The suggestion regarding the use of the Chinese poll tax for this purpose developed during a visit of Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, to Toronto last month.

The Kiaochow-Tsinanfu Railway Expenditures

A detailed inventory of additions to and improvements on the Kiaochow-Tsinanfu Railway, totalling 28,189,212 Yen, is contained in the Official Communique issued after a meeting, held on July 14. The figures cited, it is to be noted, represent those expended up to March 31, 1922, and the same applies to those put forward on July 13, for public property

There being still six or nine months yet to run before either the Kiaochow-Tsinanfu Railway or the public properties will be actually handed to China, it is understood that, according to the budget prepared by the Japanese authorities, an extra 2,700,000 Yen will be required to cover the cost of all extra additions and improvements, including those for electric works, waterworks, mines and railways.

The budgetted estimates from April 1922 to March 1923 for the railways alone will come to 1,500,000 Yen; for wharves 400,000 Yen; and for mines 500,000 Yen. Already since April 1, of this year, six locomotives (four for goods traffic and two for passenger traffic) have been newly added.

At the meeting on Tuesday July 18 the Japanese were planning to submit detailed figures on the following: (1) What was left by the Germans. (2) Wharves. (3) Properties appurtenant to the railways, such as hospitals and schools, etc. (4) Contracts, commitments, during Japanese administration.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton—During the past week, the market has had a slightly better appearance and an upward reaction of about a quarter of a tael has taken place; about the only cause of the advance, however, has been a decrease of pressure of spot cotton; bringing about covering on the part of those who sold too enthusiastically last week. There has been some scattered buying by local mills but with little enthusiasm. On the whole, while local sentiment is rather more bullish, or rather less bearish, than recently, it is feared that any decline of consequence would meet with renewed buying by the bull clique.

Crop news has been generally rather favorable, but there are some complaints of lack of rain in some sections, while it would seem that other territories have had too much rain. These may be only the usual vicissitudes of every summer.

As to the fufure trend of the market, we see no reason for the present to change our view that higher prices are likely to be seen.

Extracts of Correspondence

Kiangsu Province, 9th July:—We are having more favourable weather for cotton, but our crop is 14 days late. Cotton is still grassy in fields where ground is too wet to work, especially the low-lands.

Chekiang Province, 8th July:—Cotton is small but growing nicely and the out-look so far very good.

Yangtze Valley, 7th July:—The farmers have had a couple of days in which to work, but the land has been so wet that little progress has been made. With another week of clear weather rapid improvement should take place.

Shantung and Chili Provinces, 10th July:—Weather a hot. Crop reports, however, are very favorable. We need few showers within the next three or four days in order to improve general conditions.

Shansi and Shensi Provinces, 8th July:—The weather has been too cold and wet. What is required is clear warm weather to finish chopping out and to free the crop from grass,

Yarn:—During the past week, the market has been keeping steady, prices have shown little change and tradiug continued at a standstill. As to the future trend of the market, there is nothing to change our views as outlined in our report of 30th June.

Liverpool, July 13, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot		13.50	Pence
,,	July	13.23	,,
,,	October	12.75	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, July 13, 1922.

New York Market:—

October	22.71	Cents
December	22.57	,,
January	22.25	,,
March	22.18	,,
May	21.93	,,
Spot	22.85	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, July 13, 1922.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. July/August	Rps.	543	per Khandy,
Fully Good Bengal, July	,,	394	,, ,,
Fine Oomra, July	,,	469	,, ,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow Spot	Tls.	35.50
Tungchow October/November	,,	33.00
Shanghai Spot	,,	33.00
Shanghai October/November	,,	30.50
M-ginned, Spot	,,	33.00
Taichong Spot	,,	34.80

Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(*Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.— Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate May Tael 1.22 equal Gold $1*)

S. S. Pine Tree State, June 3.

To Seattle.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	1.25
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	291
Egg Albumen, Frozen	,,	244
Egg Yolk, Frozen	,,	603
Oil, Wood	,,	9,694
Skins, Kid	Pcs.	10,000

To New Jersey.

Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports, Bls. 50	Pls.	201.31

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 5	Pls.	5.04
Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 10.	,,	9.98
Wool, Sheep's	,,	803

S. S. Grande Gaard, from U. S. A., May 30.

Iron Bar Ends	Pls.	1,602
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	925
Iron Tacks	,,	127
Iron Tubes	,,	282
Carbon, Black	,,	612
Leadfoil and Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	768
Paper, Writing	,,	12
Soda, Caustic	,,	588
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	394
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,032
Oilcloth	Pcs.	240
Oil, Kerosene in Cases	Galls.	10,100
Cigarettes	Mille	66,865
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 48	Hk. Tls.	9,523
Machinery	,,	125,215

S S. West Foralon, from U. S. A., May 30.

Asphaltum	Pls.	5,467
Chemicals	,,	45
Lime, Chloride of	,,	251
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 350	,,	1,203
Newspapers, Old	,,	452
Paper, Unclassed	,,	291
Canned Sardines	Doz.	300
Oil, Kerosene, in bulk	Galls.	20,000
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	,,	352,810
Oil, Lubricating	,,	47,015
Turpentine	,,	1,000

S. S. Eastern Trader, June 12.

To New York.

Rhubarb	Pls.	44
Wool, Sheep's	,,	407
Carpets	Pcs.	54
Pittysols	,,	1,400

S. S. Stuart Dollar, June 8.

To Baltimore.

Chinaware, Coarse	Pls.	38
,, Fine	,,	38

To Boston.

Hides, Cow	Pls.	644
Oil, Wood	,,	554

To New York.

Bristles	Pls.	289
Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	65
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	163
Hides, Cow	,,	739
Nutgalls	,,	1,616
Oil, Wood	,,	3,363
Skins, Deer	,,	15,420
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	89,133

S. S. Alcinous, June 9.

To Boston.

Tea, Black, Shanghai	Pls.	5
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	208
Nutgalls	,,	10

To New York.

Tea, Black, Shanghai	,,	119
Antimony, Crude	,,	840
Antimony, Regulus	,,	1,680
Hair, Horse	,,	180
Oil, Wood	,,	725
Carpets	Pcs.	54

S. S. Hawaii Maru, June 13.

To Seattle.

Egg, Albumen, Dried	Pls.	336

S. S. Margaret Dollar, from U. S. A., June 1.

Cotton Goods, Unclassed	Yds.	23,220
Woollen Goods, Unclassed	,,	233
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 50	Pls.	180
Iron Chain	,,	27
Iron Defective Bars	,,	6,630
Iron Defective Wire	,,	840
Iron Nails, Cut	,,	1,913
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	4,238
Iron Fittings	,,	299
Iron Shaftings	,,	343
Iron Washers	,,	67
Iron Wire Shorts	,,	2,860
Iron, Galvanized:		
Tube	,,	290
Wire Shorts	,,	2,446
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,201
Asbestos, Millboard	,,	8
Calcium, Chloride of	,,	90
Cement	,,	360
Glue, Cow	,,	7
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	820
Leather, Kid	,,	2
Paper, Cardboard	,,	394
Paints, Unclassed	,,	21
Pitch	,,	14,637
Quebrache Extract	,,	336
Soda, Bisulphate of	,,	75
Soda, Caustic	,,	373
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	4
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,338
Turpentine	Galls.	220
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	Galls	175,500
Oil, Lubricating,	,,	106,971
Motor-tracks	Pcs.	1
Oilcloth	,,	250
Cigarettes	Mille	90 000
Dyes, Aniline...Pkgs 43	Hk. Tls.	4,279
Machinery	,,	26,580

S. S. Suveric, from U. S. A., June 1.

Iron Nails, Wire	Pls.	375
Iron, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	415
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	375
Grease	,,	707
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	669
Leather, Calf	,,	1
Paper, Cardboard	,,	670
Stearine	,,	420
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,151
Wax, Paraffin	,,	150
Machines, Calculating	Pcs.	5
Motor-cars	,,	1
Motor-trucks	,,	6
Cigars	Mille	25
Cigarettes	,,	66,000
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	77,993

S. S. President Jefferson, from U. S. A., June 1.

Copper Ingots	Pls.	470
Iron Bars	,,	2,941
Butter	,,	11
Ammonia, Anhydrous	,,	114
Leather, Cow	,,	12
Motor-cars	Pcs.	13
Cigarettes	Mille	1,000
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	567,311

S. S. Iyo Maru, from U. S. A., June 1.

Iron Bars	Pls.	840
Milk, Condensed	,,	1,448
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	180,658

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New Books and Publications

Currency Inflation and Public Debts

By Edwin R. A. Seligman, Ph. D., L. L. D. with a Prefactory note by Alvin W. Krech, President the Equitable Trust Compauy, New York; 1921.

In a recent publication of the Equitable Trust Co. of New York entitled *Currency Inflation and Public Debts*, Dr. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University gives an admirable historical survey of the currency situation in the principal countries of the world during the last two centuries. Beginning with a treatment of the problems of public finance as brought about by the growing burden of taxation, the sudden fluctuations in price levels, and the instability of currency together with the dislocation of foreign exchanges, Dr. Seligman traces the issues of paper money from the earliest in Spain, where paper money was first issued in 1483 by the Duke Tendella at Alhama, through the vagaries of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries down to the out-break of the Great War in 1914.

Public debt, he says in his introduction, is "not only a natural, but within bounds, a salutary phenomenon." Public debts are essentially only an anticipation of taxes, and as the natural resources of a country are developed and the wealth correspondingly increases, existing public debts tend to become insignificant. It has been this very increase in natural wealth of the nations that has served during the last two centuries of wars and speculation to counteract, from time to time, the indiscriminate inflation of currencies.

The question of price levels and fluctuations is one, first of all, of the normal business cycles, as they come to be known, and secondly is dependent on prolonged, economic changes such as the infiltration of New World gold and silver into the continent during the seventeenth century. Price levels are thirdly susceptible to violent fluctuations engerdered by wars as well as by the use of paper money, itself generally a product of war.

Since prices are only the relative value of goods in terms of money, alterations in price levels are the result either of a change in the value of goods or of money. If an increase in demand has resulted in a rise in the price level and at the same time a corresponding increase in money and credit has taken place, the one has offset the other and no inflation exists. The change has been merely expansion due to the elasticity of the currency. But if the correlation has been disturbed and the amount of money and credit has exceeded this point, inflation exists.

In the case of the United States during the recent war there was inflation. Credit, backed by actual commercial transactions, was, however, the basis for currency expansion. But in the case of the European countries, where money was simply run off the press like a newspaper, there was inflation accompanied by depreciation of the currencies concerned.

Paper money is divisible into two classes, the one, paper currency, composed either of silver and gold notes for which there is an actual deposit in the national treasury redeemable at sight, or of convertible bank notes, like the American Federal Reserve notes. Such money is, to all intents and purposes, the same as its face value in the standard metal of the country. But in the case of paper money proper, or of bank notes which have been rendered inconvertible we have true fiat money whose value is directly dependent on the credit of the issuing country, and the latter of necessity depends on the outstanding obligations and the amount of fiat, or unsecured paper money in circulation. A depreciation in the currency of a country is reflected in its foreign exchange, and through the exchange in the trade of the country. Conversely ,the balance of trade affects the exchange levels and both are related to the general economic and financial conditions of the country. It is this close inter-relation of currency inflation and public debts and the absolute inter-dependence of all modern countries that Dr. Seligman brings out in his review of the history of public debts during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The first example chosen is that of the American colonies and the ravages of the bills-of-credit, first, before the revolution, when their issue was prohibited by England, and secondly in the preconstitutional days when the value of $100.00 in coin jumped from $105.00 in 1777 to $4,000.00 in 1780. France suffered from the same ailment first in 1719-20 when John Law, with his famous Mississippi scheme, succeeded in getting control of the country's finances, and secondly in 1789, when the famous assignats, or paper money based on the seized lands of the clergy, began their riotous career. When the feeling of immense wealth and unbounded confidence, which made every Frenchman think himself a millionaire, gave way, with the inevitable deflation, the results were destined to preclude the repetition of any such experiment in France for more than a century. The new system of taxation sufficed to defray the ordinary expenditures of the government and the costs of all his wars were levied by Napoleon upon the conquered.

During the latter part of the eighteenth century Great Britain had no very great increase in the paper currency, and consequently little depreciation. But an era of speculation in 1808-09 led to great deficits and consequent currency inflation and this condition continued with little interruption through the period of the War of 1812 and on until 1821. The progressive growth of the factory system with its attendant surplus of production did not a little to alleviate the situation. The subsequent history of England, however, with its long succession of wars, brought only fresh loans. But Great Britain had learned the value of financing its wars by taxation and did not have to resort to the issue of irredeemable notes.

The financial history of the nineteenth century is but a list of wars and loans, of the issuing of inconvertible, fiat money, of consequent depreciation: the greenbacks in America, the depreciation of the Italian lire due to the war with Austria, the fall in value of the South American countries due to speculation and political disturbances, and in Japan the great depression that followed the issue of paper money. And just as this history is one of periodic inflations, so is it also one of repeated deflations, not as a rule, by the straight forward assumption of national obligations, but generally of the avoidance of those obligations at the expense of the patriotic citizens who had invested their savings in national securities. The principal device has been the substitution of one standard for another. Such, for example, was the halving of the old florin standard of Austria in 1892 and the substitution therefor of a new standard called the gold crown (Krone). And such, also, was the repeated repudiation of their currencies by the countries of Latin America. Always it has been wars and speculation which disturbed the national debts of the world, and always it has been hard work and the development of resources and industry that has consummated the deflation.

At the outbreak of the great war in 1914 all the principal countries with the exception of the South American republics were well on the way to stabilizing their finances. The events since 1914 are only too well known to require repetition here. The world to-day finds itself suffering from the greatest of all wars. The principal combatants fiud themselves debtors to two countries, America and Great Britain, with little prospect of being able to pay their obligations in this generation or the next. The central European countries find their currencies depreciated almost to infinity. Yet trade continues, and, for the present at least, to the detriment of the creditor countries. That it is not impossible for trade to be carried between a country whose currency is practically worthless and a country whose money circulates at par was demonstrated as between the United States and such Latin American countries as Columbia, whose businessmen, so long as their individual credit was sound, found themselves able to trade on the world's markets. So long as a country can produce goods with which to buy goods, for foreign trade is essentially nothing but barter, so long as a falling currency creates the anamoly of "high" wages and cheap production costs in a country that is fast sliding into bankruptcy, so long can such a nation compete on almost monopolistic terms with its well-off competitors. And it is essential to the welfare of the world that the financially submerged be assisted to rise. Dr. Seligman points out that the world to-day is an economic entity just as much as an organism is an anotomic entity. For the United States and Great Britain to press any of their claims were folly indeed, and the world is coming to understand this.

To the economic and financial rehabilitation of the world to the standardization of exchanges and the deflation of money and prices there is a much saner way. It is like letting the matter in a wound. It is, in short, the rationalization of national budgets. And the first step in this direction is the cutting down of armaments. What Dr. Seligman so sanely urged has already been done by the Washington Conference, where England surrendered her centuries old position as mistress of the seas and America gave up the opportunity of possessing the worlds, greatest navy.

"Currency Inflation and Public Debts" contains a very complete appendix of statistics on money issues and currency deflation in the principal countries during the last two hundred years, as well as a graph showing the price fluctuations of a century in England and America.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.
MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, I. A. Landesman.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of *The Weekly Review* may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P.M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

July 15, 1922, Cause No. 1804, U. S. v. Bruce; dismissed at request of complaining witness.
" 15, " " " 1808, U. S. v. Bolton; plea of guilty.
" 17, " " " 1802, U. S. v. Lightner, alias Hibsman; motion to fix bail.

Judgments and Orders:

(By the Commissioner)

July 15, 1922, Cause No. 1808, U. S. v. Bolton; fine of $100.00 gold and costs and 20 days in American Jail.
" 17, " " " 1802, U. S. v. Lightner, alias Hibsman; bail fixed in the sum of $5000.00 U. S. Currency.

Miscellaneous Filings:

July 12, 1922, Cause No. 1735, Ying v. Greenstone; answer
" 12, " " " 1769, Chu Von Ding v. de Tagle et al; motion; affidavit.
" 12, " " " 1805, Petroff v. Ballock; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" 12, " " " 1484, In re Last Will and Testament of Esther H. Butler, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 12, " " " 1498, In re Estate of Grace L. Coppock, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 12, " " " 1520, In re Last Will and Testament of Robert McC. Mateer, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 12, " " " 1538, In re Estate of Nino T. Catlin; deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 12, " " " 1570, In re Estate of Verne Small, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 12, " " " 1598, In re Last Will and Testament of Alice M. Lacy, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 12, " " " 1631, In re Last Will and Testament of John M. Flynn, deceased; affidavit of publication.

In the United States Court for China

BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE, Plaintiff,
—v.—
SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN, Defendant.

Cause No. 1797
Civil No. 631
SUMMONS TO ANSWER
Filed at Shanghai, China, July 10, 1922.
W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Samuel Zimmerman

Tsingtao, China.

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, June 28, 1922.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

July 12, 1922, Cause No. 1652, In re Estate of Charles F. McWilliams, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 12, " " " 1683, In re Last Will and Testament of Wm. E. Sperry, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 12, " " " 1708, In re Estate of James S. Stagg, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 12, " " " 1726, In re Last Will and Testament of Elizabeth Endicott, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 12, " " " 1733, In re Estate of Burgess A. Edwards, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 12, " " " 1762, In re Estate of John J. Griffith, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 12, " " " 1765, In re Estate of Stephen S. Derby, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 12, " " " 1778, In re Estate of Frank A. McGrath, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 12, " " " 1780, In re Last Will and Testament of Elsie M. Garretson, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 13, " " " 1807, U. S. v. Pinkham; complaint.
" 14, " " " 1808, U. S. v. Bolton; affidavit; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.
" 15, " " " 1804, U. S. v. Bruce; order.
" 15, " " " 1792, Moore v. Far East Trading Co.; order.
" 15, " " " 1808, U. S. v. Bolton, judgment.
" 17, " " " 1810, Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. The Liberty Club; petition; summons to answer issued.
" 17, " " " 1802, U. S. v. Lightner alias Hibsman; marshal's return of warrant; order.
" 18, " " " 1638, Chu v. Mesa & Co.; order.
" 18, " " " 1769, Chu v. de Tagle et al; motion.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Jiansiang ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02
Soochow ... d.		9.01		9.43	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39
Wusih ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.56			2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.40	15.29		16.38		21.38			3.42
Tanyang ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.36		17.38					—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34
Nanking ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7.20
Pukow ... d.					17.05								9.30
Hsuchowfu d.					1.16	T.P.L.						T.P.L.	19.40
Tsinanfu ... d.					9.38	II day						II day	6.00
Tientsin Central a.					18.05								15.25
Do. d.					18.15								16 16
Tientsin East... a.					18.25	P.M.L.						P.M.L.	—
Do. d.					18.55								—
Peking ... a.					22.06								19.15

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking ... d.											10.15		5.50
Tientsin East ... a.										P.M.L.	13.35	P.M.L.	—
Do. d.											14.00		—
Tientsin Central a.											14.10		9.14
Do d.											14.20		10.00
Tsinanfu ... d.										T.P.L.	22.21	T.P.L.	19.43
Hsuchowfu ... d.										II day	6.31	II day	5.28
Pukow ... a.											14.30		16.15
Nanking ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tanyang ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10 59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Wusih ... d.		7.20	8.24		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.53
Soochow ... d.		8.25	9.41		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.58
Nansiang ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.27	16.03	17.45	18.18	18 40	20.35	—		6.26
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	14.55	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

													*											*
Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1 15	Shanghai North d	6.00	7.30	9 00	10.25	11 50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.41	Tientungan ... d.	6.09	7.35	9.05	10.30	11 55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21 50	23 15	0.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10 11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0 21	1.46	Kiangwan d	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19 07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1 50	Woosung Forts a	6 35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19 30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15
Jessfield dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30
Siccawei dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction dep.		8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50
Shanghai South dep.		*8.00*	*9.05*	*13.37*	*16.45*	*18.00*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction arr.		*8.55*	*9.35*	*14.13*	*16.13*	*18.18*	*19.35*
Sungkiang dep.		9.14	10.50	14.46	17 42	..	20.29
Kashai dep.		10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16
Kashing dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	—	..	21.46
Yehzah dep.	8 19	11.02	13.32	16 56	—	..	22.17
Changan dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35	—	..	22.51
Hangchow dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	—	..	23.45
Zahkou arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	—	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R
Zahkou ... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18.00
Hangchow ... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16 10	18 2"
Changan ... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.14
Yehzah ... d.	..		9.00	..	11.53	15.39	18.45	19 45
Kashing ... d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24		20.24
Kashai ... d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52		20 46
Sungkiang ... d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49		21.42
Lunghwa Junction ... d.	*8.37*	*10.37*	*11.37*	*13.57*	*1.07*	*18.4"*	..	*22.2.*
Shanghai South ... a.	*8.55*	*10.56*	*11.55*	*14.16*	*16 25*	*19 10*	.	*22 4f*
L'hwa Junction ... d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei ... d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18 49	..	22.30
Jessfield ... d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North ... a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) **Zahkou to Konzenchiao**

Konsenchiao ... dep.	7.05	9.10	11.35	13.45	16.05	17.30	22.55	Zahkou ... dep.	8.10	10.10	..	15.05	..	16.30	..
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.20	9.25	11.50	14 06	16.20	17.45	23.10	Hangchow ... dep.	8.30	10.30	12.35	15.25	16.45	18.51	23.50
Hangchow ... dep.	7 37	9.37	..	14.17		17.57	.	Kenshangmun . dep.	8.42	10 47	12.37	15.37	16.57	19 04	0.02
Zahkou ... arr.	7.55	9.55	..	14.35	..	18.15	..	Konsenchiao .. arr	8.55	11.00	12.50	15.50	17.10	19..	0.15

R. Restaurant Car.